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THE

GREEK GRAMMAR;

OR,

A *Short*, *Plain*, *Critical*, and *Comprehenſive* METHOD of Teaching and Learning the

GREEK TONGUE:

WHEREIN,

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The THIRD EDITION Reviſed and Corrected.

By JOHN HOLMES, *Maſter of the Public* GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *in* Holt, Norfolk.

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MDCCXLIII.

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I *SHOULD be unpardonable (after Succeſs under your Patronage, in my Scheme to render the Method of communicating the* Latin Tongue *more rational, and conſequently more eaſy and effectual) were I not likewiſe humbly to lay at your Worſhips Feet this my Attempt on*

that more difficult Sister Language, *whose exalted Beauties are justly celebrated as the Pride and Wonder of the Learned World.*

Besides, 'tis a most sensible Pleasure to me, that I have this Opportunity of acknowledging, and thanking your Worships for, your continual public Favours and personal Civilities conferr'd on HOLT SCHOOL *and me; as well as of acquainting you with the present flourishing Condition of the former: An Information, I dare humbly presume, equally pleasing to your Worships, whom I've perpetually found Good, Benevolent, and Full of generous Concern for* Virtuous Education *and the* Public Prosperity.

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That the Consciousness of worthy Actions may ever attend you, and that your Power of being thus beneficial to Society *may be always equal to your Will, is the sincere Desire of,* Worthy Patrons,

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Most obedient, obliged,

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ARCHIDIDASCALIS

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Cæteriſque Magnæ Britanniæ GYMNASIARCHIS, Scholarumque minorum ſacrarum Muſis PRÆCEPTORIBUS, atque omnibus Linguas literatas modo quovis aut ubivis PROFITENTIBUS,

FELICITATEM PERPETUAM!

TRIENNIUM nondum effluxit, *HUMANISSIMI VIRI!* cùm in uſum Scholæ noſtræ, quâ longum perplexum aſperumque puerilium Studiorum Iter ad Brevitatem, Facilitatem, Jucunditatemque revocarem, *Latinæ Linguæ Grammaticam* publicavi. Quod quoniam voti compos effectum dederam (multoties

(multoties exindè expertus Tirones, cùm Libellum noſtrum per menſes novem triviſſent, multo feliciùs & reſpondiſſe & rationem Conſtructionis reddidiſſe, quàm qui Biennium alibi in veteri pulvere nequicquam deſudâſſent) induxi tandem animum ad Viam ſtruendam tam ad *Græca* quàm *Latina* docenda: Nec enim quidam falsò queritur, *Grammaticas Graiorum vulgares* non minus ſpinis horrere, aut Panem, qui dentes frangat, minus lapidoſum quàm *Latinorum* porrigere, aculeatiſque Nugis fatigare tenera Ingenia.

Materiam meam, latas perluſtrans *Autlorum Claſſicorum Grammaticorumque* Sylvas, ſtudiosè exquiſivi. Et quoniam Prolixitas Literaturæ Grammaticalis, utì vulgò tractatur, ex *tribus* præcipuè exſurgere videtur, *viz.*

Primò, ab Ἀμελοδέα ſeu diſcendorum Confuſione. *Secundò*, ab Incuriâ neceſſaria à minus neceſſariis diſcernendi. *Tertiò*, ab inutili omnium Minutiarum Conſectatione. Ex omnibus quibus quidem evenit ut neceſſaria ignorantur, quia non neceſſaria diſcuntur.

Ad horum Remedia ſedulò operam dedi; *Primò*, ut omnia diſcenda, maxima minima, tam perſpicuâ diſponantur ſerie, ut ea Diſcipuli tam ante ſe habeant quàm digitos ſuos; pervideantque jam inde à Principio & Medium & Finem. *Secundò* (ut uno eodemque opere *Brevitatem* ubique ſtuderem, *Obſcuritatem* autem prorſus quoque ſejungerem) ea, quæ teneris Tironum Memoriis non ita neceſſariò erunt committenda, minuſculis Characteribus Sermone vernaculo

vernaculo excudenda curavi: *Ferulæ* & *Virgæ* Scholis Anglicanis nunc ferè obſolent; Arte itaque opus eſt aliquâ ad capiendos ineſcandoſque Juventutis Animos ad Literarum Studia. *Tertiò* (ne Mente ſingularibus oppletâ cætera vix locum inveniant, & quia in Arte diſcendâ docendâve *Entia citra Neceſſitatem non multiplicanda* ſunt) *Declinationum Conjugationum*que Numerum, ad Exemplar Doctiſſimorum quorundam Extraneorum, diminui. Cæterùm verò, ut omnia revocarentur ad vera ſua Genera, quicquid de ullâ re, puta, *Dialectis*, *Metris*, *Accentibus*, dicendum eſt, ſimul & ſemel de omnibus dixi; idque eo libentiùs, quòd Grammaticorum ſuper his Præcepta ferè confuſa ſunt & imperfecta.

De Libello igitur μετὰ πάσαν ἀκρίβειαν pro meis viribus concinnato, *Grammatices Graiorum Artem* plenè, ſuccinctè & perſpicuè, ni fallor, explicatam complectente, Quorum potius Judicium experiri debui quàm veſtrum? *Muſarum Lumina & Columina!* Quorum Opem, Fidem, Auxilium, tutiùs implorare potui, quàm illorum qui ſunt *Humanitatis* & *Eruditionis Antiſtites*, ſi fortè nos Fœtuſque noſter in oculos incurramus invidorum, aut voculas malevolorum? Ut enim cum *Comænio* fatear, Deo meo intima cordis nota ſunt, non me Ingenii fiduciâ huc agi, ſed Conſcientiæ ſtimulis adigi, ut ſi quâ parte prodeſſe queam, prodeſſe cupiam; ſaltem ſtimulos ſubminiſtrando iis qui majora poſſunt.

Supremus

DEDICATIO.

Supremus Rerum humanarum Præſes, Ter Optimus Maximus DEUS, *Barbariem* è Scholis, quam Neglectus *Graiæ Literaturæ* comminatur, expellat & potentiſſimè profliget; *Vos* autem, pro immenſâ ſuâ Bonitate, quam diutiſſimè ſervet incolumes, Conatibuſque veſtris benedicat, faxitque ut in Rei *Politicæ*, *Eccleſiaſticæ*, & *Scholaſticæ* cedant Emolumentum atque Incrementum, totâ etiam Cogitatione precatur

Dignitatum Nominumque veſtrorum

Servus Obſervantiſſimus,

Dabam Holtii, Calendis Septembribus, 1733.

JOHANNES HOLMES.

THE PREFACE.

I *AM ſenſible 'tis not a pompous* Title, Dedication, *or* Preface, *that can confer any real Value on a Book which has it not in itſelf. The utmoſt therefore this can lay claim to muſt be drawn from its Uſe.*

The Entrance into Knowledge (ſays Dr. Felton *in his Diſſertation on the Claſſics) is generally very narrow, dark, and tireſome, tho' the Rooms within are ſpacious and glorioufly furniſhed, the Country admirable, and every Proſpect entertaining. All my Aim in this Treatiſe is to make the* Greek Grammar *(which may emphatically be called* that *Entrance, and is at beſt but a dry Study) as* plain, eaſy, *and* delightful, *as poſſible. For it is certainly a great Miſtake in Education, to vex and torture the Minds of Youth with dry, inſipid, grave, and perplexing Trifles.*

Firſt then, to make all Grammatical Inſtruction plain, *is, to proceed methodically; and the grand Principle of Method, is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know already. For inſtance: The* Engliſh *is our Mother Tongue; we know this; it ought therefore to be made a Foundation to the* Latin, *that is, our Rules ought to be accommodated as much as poſſible to the Ge-*

nius of the Engliſh. *This I ſpoke to in the Preface of my* Latin Grammar, *and with Succeſs have practis'd. In like manner the* Latin, *when learn'd, ſhould be a Foundation to the* Greek. *Between which two Languages there's ſo great Likeneſs, that thoroughly to know the Principles of* One *is almoſt to know half the* Other. *The Neglect of Demonſtrating which in our* Greek Grammarians *has always been to me Matter of much ſurpriſe, and what principally led me to this Work; throughout which, for the Learner's great Furtherance, I have kept up the* Reſemblance, *as much as poſſibly could be, between* two, *who are not* in every reſpect *alike, but like* two *of* Ovid's *Nymphs* ——

——— Facies non *Omnibus* una,
Nec diverſa tamen, qualem decet eſſe ſororum.

Met. L. 2. verſ. 14.

But, ſecondly, to make Grammatical Inſtruction eaſy *and* delightful, *is, to burthen the Memory with no more than a General Draught of what is abſolutely neceſſary. For, as the aforeſaid judicious* Gentleman *juſtly obſerves, Study will be always recommended to young Heads with better Succeſs, from the Eaſineſs and Pleaſure of the Practice, than from the Uſefulneſs and Importance of the Subject; ſo that all Ways ſhould be invented to make the Learning Part delightful and engaging. On this account I propoſe nothing for the Learner* to get by Heart *but the moſt uſeful and* neceſſary Things, *and theſe are made the Text and in* Latin; *it being ſuppos'd that Lads, who*

who are enter'd in Greek, *are in ſome meaſure capable, and ought to converſe in* Latin. *But in as much as a Grammar ought to contain all Things Grammatical, great and little, the leſs uſeful as well as the more uſeful, or elſe how will the Scholar get what he finds not there, without abundance more Trouble? I have in a ſmaller Character inſerted* every Thing elſe, *that belongs to Grammar; all which* is to be read, explain'd, *and* practis'd, *at proper times ſet apart by the ſedulous Teacher.*

One Day in a Month *I uſually appropriate for a* total Repetition *of the* Text Rules *of my* Latin Grammar, *which is all the Trouble I have with* Repetitions *in Grammar, after a Lad is once thro' it. This takes up each Lad about an* Hour *in repeating, which with his previous reading it over is reckon'd by him as eaſy a Day's Work as any in the Month. In like manner, I doubt not but by the ſame Practice, this* Greek Grammar *will be found full as eaſy. But here, methinks, I'm naturally led off to congratulate the* Youths *Providence has already, or may hereafter place under my Care.*

YOUNG GENTLEMEN!

THE Treatiſe, *which I here preſent you with, is an Introduction into the moſt copious and moſt learned Language in the World. For the* Greeks, *you muſt know, were the* Fathers of Science. *Their Language therefore, when once maſter'd, will be uſeful to you in all the Fields of Knowledge; whether your Inclinations lead you to* Law, Phyſic, *or* Divinity; *whether you are converſant in* Philology, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics, Natural Hiſtory, *or any Branch of*

Philoſophy. HEGIUS, *Preceptor to the great* Eraſmus, *implies as much in theſe plain Lines*——

Artes ingenuæ *Graio Sermone loquuntur.*
Si Græcè neſcis, corrumpis Nomina Rerum.
Quiſquis Rhetoricen *vis diſcere, diſcito Græcè.*
Argumentari *quiſquis vis, diſcito Græcè.*
Scire Mathematicam *quiſquis vis, diſcito Græcè,*
Lectio quem Plinii *delectat, diſcito Græcè.*
Artibus *es* Medicis *qui captus, diſcito Græcè.*
Sique Libros ſacros *vis diſcere, diſcito Græcè.*
Ad ſummum, Doctis debentur Singula *Græcis.*

The Reaſon, my Lads! that, in England, Greek *is not ſo univerſally underſtood as the* Latin, *may perhaps in great meaſure have been owing to the Perplexities and confus'd Method, in which our Grammarians have generally involv'd it. Which for your Eaſe and Improvement I've endeavour'd to reform*——

Firſt, By retrenching all Superfluities: *The whole that's to be repeated being brought to the ſmalleſt compaſs; and the old terrible Regiment of* Ten Declenſions, *by rational Principles and the Laws of Method, reduced to* Three; *and of* Thirteen Conjugations, *to* Two.

Secondly, By clearing Obſcurities: *The* Declining *of Subſtantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns,* Compariſon *of Adjectives,* Conjugation *and* Inveſtigation *of the Root in Verbs, being made ten times eaſier than formerly.* Contractions *in Nouns and Verbs,* Accents *and* Dialects, *heretofore wrapt up in endleſs Labyrinths, ſurrounded with frightful Thorns and threatening Briars, and reckon'd almoſt inſuperably difficult, are here render'd regularly ſmooth and plain. So that, my Lads, you need no longer be daunted at ſuch grim Appearances; do but once reſolutely enter, and you'll quickly find the Bugbears vaniſh, and the Way open.*

Thirdly, By ſupplying Defects, *not only in the* Orthographical *and* Analogical *Parts; but alſo in rectifying and methodizing the Rules of* Conſtruction, *which are now made full as intelligible as your* Latin *Syntax. Nor has my Endeavour been wanting to regulate the Laws of* Quantity, *and make you thoroughly acquainted with the* Poetry *of the* Greeks, *a Part of Grammar generally much mangled, and very deficient.* Ego ſemel laboravi, ne vos perpetuò.

VALETE.

THE GREEK GRAMMAR.

GRAMMATICA, in *Linguâ Græcâ*, quatuor habet partes; ORTHOGRAPHIAM, ETYMOLOGIAM, SYNTAXIN, & PROSODIAM.

Part the First. *Of* ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of Letters, and every thing neceſſary to *writing* GREEK *properly*.

§. 1. *Of* LETTERS.

I. LITERÆ Græcorum ſunt viginti quatuor, quarum hæc ſunt

Nomina.	*Capitals.*	*Small.*	*Power.*
Alpha	Α	α	a
Beta	Β	β or ϐ	b
Gamma	Γ	γ or ſ	g
Delta	Δ	δ or ∂	d
Epſilon	Ε	ε	e
Zeta	Ζ	ζ or ʒ	z
Eta	Η	η	e *long*
Theta	Θ	ϑ or θ	th
Iota	Ι	ι	i
Kappa	Κ	κ	k
Lambda	Λ	λ	l
Mu	Μ	μ	m
Nu	Ν	ν	n
Xi	Ξ	ξ	x
Omicron	Ο	ο	o *ſhort*
Pi	Π	ϖ or π	p
Rho	Ρ	ρ or ῥ	r
Sigma	Σ	σ or ς or ſ final	s
Tau	Τ	τ or ſ	t
Upſilon	Υ	υ	u
Phi	Φ	φ	ph
Chi	Χ	χ	ch
Pſi	Ψ	ψ	pſ
Omega	Ω	ω	o *long*

Septem

Septem ſunt *Vocales*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω, Reliquæ ſeptendecim ſunt *Conſonantes*.

OBSERVATION. The ſeven Vowels, 1. in reſpect to *Quantity*, are divided into *long* η, ω; *ſhort* ε, ο; *doubtful* α, ι, υ. 2. In reſpect to making *Diphthongs*, into the vowels that are ſet firſt and laſt; namely *Prepoſitive*, α, ε, η, ο, ω, and *Subjunctive*, ι, υ. Whence

II. *Diphthongi* ſunt undecim; ſex *propriæ*, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου; & quinque *impropriæ*, ηι, ηυ, ωι, ωυ, υι.

N. For ηι, ωι, are always writ, ῃ, ῳ, (the *Iota* being ſubſcribed) and for αι, at the end of a word, often ᾳ.

OBS. The ſeventeen *Conſonants* are divided into nine MUTES, π, β, φ, called *Labials*, κ, γ, χ, *Palatines*, τ, δ, θ, *Linguals*; five SEMIVOWELS, λ, μ, ν, ρ, called *Liquids*, and σ; three DOUBLE Letters ζ, ξ, ψ.

N. That the double letter ζ is made of δσ or σδ is plain from the *Æolians* reſolving it into δσ, as μελίδσειν for μελίζειν; and the *Dorians* into σδ, as κωμάσδειν for κωμάζειν. Alſo that ξ is made of κς, γς, χς, and ψ of πς, βς, φς, is known from Verbs in κω, γω, χω, making their Future in ξω, inſtead of κσω, γσω, χσω; and from Verbs in πω, βω, φω, making their Future in ψω, inſtead of πσω, βσω, φσω: And likewiſe from Nouns in ξ and ψ, whoſe Genitives are κος, γος, χος, and πος, βος, φος, not ξος nor ψος.

§. 2. *Of the* PRONUNCIATION *of* Letters.

In reſpect to Pronunciation or Breathing.

III. MUTÆ dividuntur in *Tenues* π, κ, τ, *Medias* β, γ, δ, *Aſpiratas* φ, χ, θ; quarum cognatæ ſunt π, β, φ, & κ, γ, χ, & τ, δ, θ.

N. 1. The *Mutes*, having this affinity and relation, (not one *Tenuis* to another, but the *Tenuis* π to the *Media* β and *Aſpirate* φ, &c.) for the better ſound's ſake, are often changed into each other. On them therefore make theſe *Orthographical Obſervations*.

1. If in a word two *Mutes* follow one another, a *Tenuis* is put before a *Tenuis*, a *Media* before a *Media*, and an *Aſpirate* before an *Aſpirate*; as, τέτυπται for τέτυφται, *verberatus fuit*, ἕβδομος not ἑπδομος *ſeptimus*, ἐτύφθην for ἐτύπθην *verberatus ſum*.

2. When two *Mutes* follow one another; τ, δ, θ, have never the firſt, but the ſecond place.

3. A *Tenuis* or *Media* may be doubled, but an *Aſpirate* never follows itſelf; as, ἵππος *equus*, γλῶττα *lingua*, but Σαπφὼ not Σαφφὼ *Sappho*.

Obſerve alſo in the *Semivowels*,

1. That they may all go before, or follow themſelves.

2. That λ goes before any Conſonant but ζ, ρ, ψ, and follows any except δ, σ, ζ, ξ, ψ.

3. That

3. That μ precedes only π, β, φ-ψ-ν, and follows only κ, γ, χ—τ, δ, θ, (χ seldom) and λ, ρ, ς.

4. That ν only precedes, τ, δ, θ σ, and follows all the mutes, except β, and all the semivowels, except σ.

5. That ρ comes before all the consonants, except ζ, λ, and follows only the mutes.

6. That σ only precedes the mutes and μ, and with them is drawn to the following syllable; and follows only λ, ν, and ρ, and that but seldom.

N. II. The *Greeks* having no H, expreſs it by a Mark of rough breathing; hence for diſtinction ſake

to

IV. Omne vocabulum incipiens a vocali vel diphthongo notatur in initio SPIRITU *aſpero*, *ut* ὁρος *horos*, vel *tenui*, ut ὀρος *oros*.

N. 1. At the beginning of a word υ and ρ have generally a *Spiritus Aſper*; as, ὑμεῖς *humeis*, ῥώμη *rhomee*. And in the middle of a word, if there be a double ρ, the firſt has a *Tenuis*, and the laſt an *Aſper*; as πόῤῥω *porrho*.

N. 2. Every *Greek* word is alſo marked with ſome one ACCENT. Now tho' *Accent* (or the raiſing and depreſſing of the voice in the ſound of a ſyllable) properly belongs to *Proſody*; yet for the right pronunciation and marking of the *Greek* words we uſe, it may not be improper in the next Section to inſert the rules in *Engliſh*. But obſerve, this need be no *Remora* to the learner, who is only to read them over, as he doth the other *Notes*; in as much as they will be referred to from *Proſody*.

V. ACCENTUS ſunt tres, *Acutus* (´), *Gravis* (`), *Circumflexus* (~). Quorum *Acutus* ſignatur in ultimâ ſyllabâ, penultimâ & antepenultimâ. *Circumflexus* in ultimâ aut penultimâ. *Gravis* nullibi ſignatur, niſi in contextu orationis pro Acuto in ultimâ; ſed in omni ſyllabâ ſubintelligitur, in quâ accentus non pingitur.

OBS. 1. The *Acutus* raiſes the pronunciation of a ſyllable; the *Circumflex* both raiſes and lengthens it; but the *Gravis* depreſſes it, and is ſuppoſed to be on every ſyllable where there is no Accent marked. Try an Example of all, in pronouncing βοάετε, βοᾶτε.

OBS. 2. A word with an Acutus on its ultima, is called *Oxytonum*; on its penultima, *Paroxytonum*; on its antepenultima, *Properoxytonum*: with a Circumflex on its ultima, *Periſpomenon*; on its penultima, *Properiſpomenon*: without either on its ultima, *Barytonum*. Obſerve that theſe words are derived from ὀξὺς acutus, βαρὺς gravis, τόνος tonus, παρὰ juxta, πρὸ ante, and περισπώμενον circumflexum.

OBS. 3. An *Acutus* on the laſt ſyllable of a word (as in Θεός or Πατήρ) is changed into a *Gravis* and marked, if another word follows it in a ſentence; but if it is the laſt word, the *Acutus* remains; as, Θεὸς ὁ Πατήρ, Deus ille Pater. *N. B.* The *Acutus* in the Interrogative τίς is never loſt nor changed.

§. 3.

§. 3. *Of the* Rules *of* Accent.

BEfore we deliver *Rules of Accent*, we muſt premiſe, that thoſe ſyllables are *ſhort* which have ε or ο, and *long* that have η or ω, or are contracted: but to know when α, ι, υ, are *long* or *ſhort*, we muſt refer to *Proſody*. That Diphthongs are *long*, but in reſpect to Accent αι and οι at the end of a word are reckoned *ſhort*, except in Optatives. That every vowel that comes before two conſonants, or a double one in the ſame word, is accounted *long*, &c.

RULE 1. *Monoſyllables*, unleſs contracted, are acuted; as, χθών, χείρ, ὄς, ἅλς. But if they're contracted or cut off by Aphæreſis, they're circumflex'd; as, φῶς of φάος, ἢν or φῆν for ἔφην; and ſo is νῦς, σῦς, μῦς, ὀφρῦς, ὀνῦς, &c.

RULE 2. In *Diſſyllables*, and others, when the penultima is long, and the ultima ſhort, (or long by Poſition) the penultima, if it has any accent, is circumflex'd; as ζῶμα, ἰκτῖνος, αὐλαξ. Otherwiſe in *Diſſyllables* the penultima, if it has any accent, muſt be acuted, be the ultima long or ſhort; as, λέσχη, μέτη, λόγη, ὥρας.

RULE 3. In *Polyſyllables*, if the ultima is ſhort, the antepenultima is acuted; as, ἄνθρωπος. But if the ultima is long, the penultima is acuted; as, ἀνθρώπου; unleſs the penultima is circumflexed by Rule 2; as, ἰκτῖνος.

Except. 1. In the *Attic* and *Ionic* Dialect; as, Μενέλεως, πόλεως, Ἀνίη for Ἀνίη.

Except. 2. Participles of the preterperfect paſſive, verbals in τέος, and compounds of a Noun and preterperfect middle; as, τετυμμένος, λικτέος, ἀνδροφόνος.

Except. 3. Diminutives in ίσκος and ίλος; as, μειράκιον, καντήλος; and a few other Nouns; as, σαρδόνυξ, ὀλίσβος, ἀναντίος, ἀθρόος, &c. and Adverbs of place in θεν, θι, and ζε, from Nouns which have the accent on the ultima; as, οὐρανόθεν, οὐρανόθι, οὐρανόσε, from οὐρανός *cœlum*.

RULE 4. Words ending in ευ and ω, if they have an accent on that ſyllable, are circumflexed; as, ἐμοῦ, βασιλεῦ, φεῦ. Except ἰδοὺ *ecce*, and ἰοὺ *hei*.

RULE 5. *Compounds* generally draw back the accents of *ſimples*; as, δόξ, ἀπόδοξ; εἰκών, ἄεικων; ζορός, φιλόσοφος. Eſpecially if compounded with α, ευ, δις, δυς, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ζὺν, &c.; as, λόγος, ἄλογος, &c.

RULE 6. There are ſome words called ENCLITICS from ἐγκλίνειν *inclinare*, which generally *throw back* their own accent upon the foregoing word. And ſuch are theſe *Pronouns*, του, των, alicujus, alicui; τις, τι, τινος, &c. aliquis; μευ, μοι, μι; σευ, σοι, σε; ἑ, οἱ, ἑ; σφε, σφω, σφων; σφισι, σφιας. *Verbs* εἰμὶ ſum, and φημὶ dico, in the whole preſent indicative except the ſecond ſingular. *Adverbs*, Indefinites πως, πω, πη, πῃ; ποθεν, ποθι, ποτε, &c. *Conjunctions* γε, κε, τε; θεν, θην; νυ, περ, ῥα, τοι, &c.

Theſe ENCLITICS *throw back* their accent on the laſt ſyllable of the foregoing word. 1. When they follow a word acuted on the antepenultima, or circumflexed on the penultima if the ultima is not long by poſition, or a monoſyllable without an accent; as, Ἄνθρωπος τις; φιλός εἰμι, εἴ τινες. 2. When *Enclitics* follow one another and are called *Synenclitics*; as, ἄνθρωπος τις ποτέ μοί φησι &c.

But ENCLITICS *retain* their accent, 1. When a diſſyllable enclitic follows a word acuted on the penultima; as, λόγος ἐστί. When any enclitic follows a word circumflexed in the penultima, the ultima being long by poſition; as, ἀμαῦλαξ ἐστι. 3. After a Prepoſition; as, περὶ ζῶ. 4. At

At the beginning of a ſentence; as, Ζοί δώσω. 5. For emphaſis and ſound's ſake; as, τοῦτό μὲ ἐϛι τὸ ζῶμα. 6. The word ἐϛί throws back its accent on its firſt ſyllable after ὡς, ὄϰ, ϰαί, εἰ; and ἀλλὰ, τοῦτο with an apoſtrophe; as, ὡς ἔϛι, τοῦτ' ἔϛι.

And ENCLITICS *quite loſe* their accent. 1. When a monoſyllable enclitic follows a word acuted on the penultima; as, Ἄνδρα ζϐ. 2. When any enclitic follows a word with its laſt ſyllable circumflexed or acuted; as, ὁρῶ τινας; ἀνὴρ τις.

Examples of all Enclitics.

Monoſyllables.	*Diſſyllables.*	
Κύριός σϐ	Κύριός ἐϛι	Κύριός σϐ ἐϛι
Δοῦλός σϐ	δοῦλός ἐϛι	τύπ|ϐσί μέ τινες
Λόϒος σϐ	λόϒος ἐϛι	ἕνεϰα σοῦ
Θεῷ σϐ	Θεῷ ἐϛι	ἔϛι πόλις
Θεός μϐ	Θεός ἐϛι	ἀλλ' ἔϛι, τοῦ' ἔϛι.

RULE 7. In *Contractions*, an *Acute* and a *Gravis* make a *Circumflex*; as, Βασιλέας, Βασιλεῖς; ποιέω, ποιῶ; βοάετε, βοᾶτε. But a *Gravis* and an *Acute* make an *Acute*; as, ἑϛαὼς, ἑϛώς; βοάϊτω, βοάτω.

Thoſe are *General* Rules; now follow the *Special* Rules.

RULE 8. *Nouns* and *Participles* retain in all their caſes the accent on the ſame ſyllable as it is in the Nominative, if no *General Rule* obſtruct; as, λόϒος, λόϒϐ, λόϒῳ, &c. Τύπτων, τύπτοντος, &c. Hence obſerve that, in Nouns of the third declenſion, if the accent be on the ultima of the Nominative, it will be on the penultima of the other caſes; as, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. And if it be on the penultima of the Nominative, it will be on the antepenultima of the reſt; as, ζῶμα, ζώματος, &c.

RULE 9. The laſt ſyllable of all *Genitives* and *Datives* of the *firſt* and *ſecond* declenſion is circumflex'd, when it is acuſted in the Nominative; as, Ποιητής, Ποιητοῦ, &c. τιμή, τιμῆς, &c. Θεός, Θεοῦ, Θεῷ, Θεοῖν, Θεῶν, Θεοῖς.

RULE 10. The laſt ſyllable of the *Genitive Plural* of the firſt declenſion is always circumflex'd; as, Ἀτρειδῶν, μουσῶν.

Except. The Genitive plural feminine of Adjectives of three endings in ος *purè*, which are accented like their maſculines; as, G. ἁγίων, ἁγίων, ἁγίων. Alſo the Genitive plural of χλεύνης, χρήϛης, ἐτήσιος; as, χλεύνων, &c.

RULE 11. Monoſyllables of the *third* have their accent on the laſt ſyllable of their *Genitives* and *Datives*, but on the firſt of their *Nominatives*, *Accuſatives*, and *Vocatives*; as, χεὶρ *manus*, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χειρῶν; χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας. Add to theſe ſuch words as are declined *per Syncopen*; as, Ἀνὴρ (ἀνέρος) ἀνδρὸς, ἀνδρὶ, ἄνδρα, &c. μητρὸς of μητέρος; Θυγατρὸς; and alſo γυνὴ, γυναικὸς, &c.

Except. Participles; as, Θείς, Θέντος; ὤν, ὄντος; to which add theſe Genitives plural, δαΐδων, δμώων, ϰράτων, λάων, παίδων, τρώων, φώτων, ὤτων, πάντων and πᾶσι.

RULE 12. The accents of *Verbs* and *Participles* remain on the ſame ſyllable in all their tenſes, as in their roots, τύπτω, τιμάω, ἵστημι; unleſs ſome *General Rule* obſtruct: Thus, for inſtance, when the laſt ſyllable is ſhort, the acutus is on the antepenultima; as, ἔτυπλον, τέτυφα, τύπλομεν, τύπτομαι, ἐτύπτετο, τύψασθαι, *per Rule* 3.

N. 1. Theſe *acute* their laſt ſyllable, *viz.* *Participles* of the Preterperfect and Aoriſts, τυπὼν, τετυφὼς, τυφθεὶς, τυπεὶς. Five *Imperatives*, εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, εὑρὲ, ἰδὲ, λαβέ. All *Prepoſitions*; as, πρὸ, περὶ, ἀντὶ, &c. but if they are put after their Noun they *retract* the accent; as, τούτων πέρι.

N. 2. The 2d *Future* of Verbs, and 2d *Aoriſts* of Infinitives active, have their laſt ſyllable circumflex'd; as, τυπῶ, εἷς, εἶ, τυπεῖν. The 2d perſon in Aoriſts 2. of the Imperative middle; as, τυποῦ. Alſo the Aoriſts of the ſubjunctive paſſive; as, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ; and preſent ſubjunctive of Verbs in μι; as, τιθῶ, διδῶ.

N. 3. Every *Imperative* acutes the antipenultima if it hath one; as, παράμεινον: if it hath not, it acutes the penultima; as, μένε.

N. 4. Theſe *fourteen* monoſyllables are called Ἄτονα, becauſe they have *no Accent*, viz. *Articles*, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ. *Adverbs*, ὡ, ὤκ, ὤχ *non*, εἰ *ſi*, ὡς *ut*. *Prepoſitions*, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς *in*, ἐκ or ἐξ *ex*. But obſerve that ὦ, ἐκ, and ὡς have an acute when they end a ſentence; as, ὁ, δὲ, ἔφη, ὦ. Mat. xiii. 29. πέλεκυς ὡς *ſicut ſecuris*.

§. 4. ORTHOGRAPHICAL *Obſervations.*

OBS. 1. THE CAPITAL *Letters* may be uſed to begin *ſentences*, *verſes*, *proper names*, and remarkable words. They are uſed alſo to write *titles*; where, note, they have neither *ſpiritus* nor *accent*; as, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΣ *Homeri Ilias*; and if there's occaſion for an *Iota* ſubſcrib'd, 'tis writ ſmall on the ſide thus, ΤΩι ΠΟΙΗΤΗι.

OBS. 2. Every word, except the *fourteen* monoſyllables before-mentioned, and the *enclitics*, is marked with ſome one ACCENT. And every vowel, diphthong, and ῥ, beginning a word, is mark'd with ſome SPIRITUS. Likewiſe two ῥ ῥ in the middle of a word are always mark'd.

OBS. 3. POINTS, or *Stops*, in Greek are a *Comma* (,) a *Colon* (·) a *Period* (.) and an *Interrogation* (;). They have neither *Semicolon* nor *Exclamation*.

OBS. 4. A *Diæreſis* (¨) divides diphthongs; as, παϊς *pa-is*, ἄϋπνος *a-upnos*. A *Diaſtole* (,) diſtinguiſhes one word from another; as, τότε *tunc*, but τό, τε & *quod*. An *Hyphen* (ὑφ' ἓν *ſub unum*) connects the ſyllables of a word; as, λό-γος.

OBS. 5. An *Apoſtrophe* (') in the end of a word, when a word follows beginning with a vowel, often cuts off α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ. But note, there's not always a neceſſity to cut them off, eſpecially if it can't be done without abſurdity; thus in proſe, ſays *Gretſer*, it would be abſurd to ſay, ἔτυψ' ἐμ' ἀδελφός inſtead of ἔτυψεν ἀδελφός με, *verberavit me frater*. Indeed all *Prepoſitions*, except περὶ and πρὸ, are uſually cut off; as, παρ' ἐμοὶ *apud me*, but περὶ αὐτὸν *circum eum*. Alſo many *Conjunctions* and *Adverbs*, ſuch as, ἔτι, τὲ, ἠδὲ, μήτε, εἴτε, ἵνα, ἀλλὰ, ἔπειτα, &c. but ſeldom any other part of ſpeech, except perhaps τοῦτο, and ſuch like Pronouns. *Remember* alſo, that in cutting off, if the beginning of the

laſt word is *aſpirated*, the *Tenuis* of the former word muſt be changed into an *Aſper*; as, ἐφ' ἵππῳ for ἐπὶ ἵππῳ *ſuper equo*. *N. B.* It ſometimes, but ſeldom, happens that the vowel of the laſt word is cut off, when the vowel going before is the longer; as, ὦ 'ναξ for ὦ ἄναξ *ô rex*; πᾶ 'ϛι for πᾶ ἐϛι *ubi eſt*, &c.

Obs. 6. In words that are Contracted, the *Contraction* is generally uſed in proſe; as, βασιλεῖς *reges*, not Βασιλέες; Δημοσθένη ὁρῶ ἀτυχῆντα *video infortunatum Demoſthenem*, not Δημοσθένεα ὁράω ἀτυχέοντα. *Note*, Contraction is made either by *Synæreſis* or *Craſis*. By *Synæreſis*, when two ſeparate vowels are both preſerved by being joined in a diphthong; as, ὄφεϊ ὄφει. By *Craſis*, when two ſyllables are contracted into one by the loſs of one or both of the vowels or diphthongs; as, κέραα, κέρα; τίμαι, τίμα; φίλεε, φίλει; τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι; ὄρεα, ὄρη, &c.

Obs. 7. Not only two ſyllables, but ſometimes two words are *contracted* into one; as, καἰγὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ *& ego*; ταἐναντία for τὰ ἐναντία; καλοκἀγαθος for καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. Where note the *Apoſtrophe* is generally mark'd, and the *Iota ſubſcripta* always, which latter in contractions will never be loſt.

Obs. 8. Remember that ν is added to all datives plural, and perſons of verbs that end in ι or ε, if the next word in the ſentence begins with a vowel; as, τύπτουσιν αὐτὸν *ipſum verberant*; λέουσιν ἐκεῖνοις *leonibus illis*; ἔδοξεν ἀδελφὸς *videbatur frater*.

Obs. 9. The *Adverb* οὐ *non*, is writ οὐ before a conſonant, οὐκ before a vowel with a *Lenis ſpiritus*, and οὐχ before an *Aſper*; as, οὐ πατὴρ: οὐκ ἴσω: οὐχ ὁρῶ. And the *Preposition* ἐκ is writ ἐκ before a conſonant, and ἐξ before a vowel; as, ἐκ Θεᾶ ἦλθε, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, *a Deo veniſti, ex cælo*. Theſe *Adverbs* likewiſe, ὅτω, μέχρι, and ἄχρι, have ϛ added, if a vowel follows; as, οὕτω Θεὸν ἐφίλει *ſic Deum amabat*; but ὅτως εἶπε *ſic dixit*, &c.

ten Obs. 10. All *Greek* words are not always writ‖at length; observe therefore these

USUAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Short	*Plain*	Short	*Plain*	Short	*Plain*
ἀγ	αλ	μ̓ρ	μαρ	τ̃	ταῖς
ἀγγ	αλλ	μ̓	μὲν	τ̓	τὴν
ἀω	αν	μ̓ω	μεν	τ̃ς	τῆς
ἀπο	ἀπο	μ̓ν	μενος	τ̃ο	τὸ
ἀυ	ἀυ	μ̓θ	μεθ	τ̓	το
γ̓δ	γὰρ	μ̓ἐ	με‖ὰ	τ̓ν	τὸν
γ̓γ	γελ	ὀῖ	οἷον	ⓣ	τὸν
γ̓ω	γεν	ⓞ	ος	τ̃, ϖ̃	τοῦ
γ̓γ̓	γίνε‖αι	ϖ	ου	τ̓ς	τρ
γ̓ς	γρ	ϖ̓δ̓	οὐδε	τ̓ρ	τρο
δ̓	δε	ϖ̓κ, ϖ̓κ	οὐκ	τᾠ, τ̃ῳ	τῷ
δ̓α, δ̓γα	δια	ϖ̃ω	οὖν	τ̓ῶ	τῶν
ει, ἑ	ει	ϖ̃τ̓	οὗτος	τ̃	τῶν
ἐῖ	εἶναι	ϖ̓γα	παρα	ὐ	ὑ
ἐκ	ἐκ	ϖ̓ει	περι	ὐ	υι
ἐλ	ελ	ϖ̓ρω	πρω	ὐω	υν
ἐλλ	ελλ	ϖ̓	σαν	ὑ̓π	ὑπ
ἐν	ἐν	ϖ̃τα	‖αῦτα	ὑ̓πο	ὑπο
ἐπειδ̓ή	ἐπειδὴ	ϖ̓θ	σθ	ὑ̓περ	ὑπερ
ἐπι	ἐπι	ϖ̓θαι	σθαι	ὐς	υς
ἐσι	ἐσι	ϖ̓π	σπ	ὐσι	υσι
ἐυ	ευ	ϖ̓σ	σσ	χ̓θ	χθ
ἠν	ην	ϖ̓	σ‖	χ̓θ	χθ
κ̓γ, κ̃	καὶ	ϖ̓χ	σχ	ὠ	ὦ
κ̓τ̓	κα‖ὰ	τ̓	ται	&c.	

Note. The common form of the compounds of δέκα, ten, is by placing the smaller number first; thus, ἕνδεκα, eleven; δώδεκα, twelve; τρισκαίδεκα, thirteen; τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, Neut. τεσσαρακαίδεκα, fourteen; less frequently δέκα εἷς, δέκα δύω, δέκα τρεῖς, &c. From εἴκοσι, twenty, upwards, the compound numbers are usually written separately, and, when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by καὶ, and; when it follows, they are commonly not connected; as, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, or εἴκοσι πέντε, twenty-five. But custom admits many deviations. Obs. 11.

OBS. 11. Remember that γ and κ in Greek are ſounded hard before all the vowels alike; as, γα, γε, γι, γο, γυ, And obſerve that γ coming before γ, κ, χ, and ξ, is not changed, tho' it ſounds like ν; as, in ἄγγελος *angelus*, ἄγκων *ankon*, ἄγχι *anki*, λάρυγξ *larunx*.

OBS. 12. Note a letter or ſyllable is called *pure*, which has a vowel before it; and *impure*, which has a conſonant; thus, ποιῶ has ω *pure*, and τύπτω has ω *impure*.

OBS. 13. The Greeks expreſs their NUMBERS either by their *ſmall* letters or *great*. By their SMALL with a daſh over 'em, thus, ϊ. They divide the Alphabet into three claſſes; the letters of the firſt claſs from α to θ denote *units*; the ſecond from ι to π are *tens*; the third from ρ to ω are *hundreds*. But becauſe there ſhould be *nine* figures in each claſs and there are but *eight* letters, to the firſt they put ϛ, (and call it βαῦ) which ſtands for 6, to the ſecond ϟ (κόππα), which ſtands for 90, and to the third ϡ (Σάμπι), which is 900. *Thouſands* are expreſs'd in the ſame order by adding a dot under the letters, thus, ͵α.

Units		*Tens*		*Hundreds*		*Thouſands.*	
α′	1	ι′	10	ρ′	100	͵α	1000
β′	2	κ′	20	σ′	200	͵β	2000
γ′	3	λ′	30	τ′	300	͵γ	3000
δ′	4	μ′	40	υ′	400	͵δ	4000
ε′	5	ν′	50	φ′	500	͵ε	5000
ϛ′	6	ξ′	60	χ′	600	͵ι	10000
ζ′	7	ο′	70	ψ′	700	͵κ	20000
η′	8	π′	80	ω′	800	͵ρ	100000
θ′	9	ϟ′	90	ϡ, ϖι	900	͵σ	200000

They join 'em thus, ια′, 11; ιβ, 12; ιγ′, 13; &c. κβ′, 22; λγ′, 33; μδ′, 44; &c. ρα′, 101; σια′, 211; τκϛ′, 322; &c. ͵αρια′, 1111; ͵αχξϛ′, 1666; ͵αψλγ′, 1733; &c. But remember the 24 books of both *Homer*'s poems are number'd juſt as the letters ſtand in the Alphabet, from α′, 1; β′, 2; γ′, 3; to ω′, 24. In CAPITALS the Greeks put I for μία, 1; Π for Πέντε, 5; Δ for Δέκα, 10; H for Ἑκατὸν, 100; X for Χίλιοι, 1000; M for Μύριοι, 10000. If doubled they double the number; as, II, 2; ΠΠΙ, 8; ΠΠ, 10; ΔΔ, 20. If wrote in Π they're multiplied by 5; as, |Δ|, 50; |H|, 500; |X|, 5000; |M|, 50000; X |H| HHΔΔΠΙII, 1733.

—*Inſtead of the direct form of the numbers compounded with* ὀκτὼ, *eight, and* ἐννέα, *nine, the circumlocution* ἑνὸς, (μιᾶς), δυοῖν δέοντες, δέουσαι, δέοντα, (ſo many) *wanting one, two, is more frequently uſed; thus,* νῆες μιᾶς δέουσαι τεσσαράκοντα, *forty ſhips wanting one, that is, thirty nine ſhips;* ἔτεα δυοῖν δέοντα εἴκοσι, *twenty years wanting two, that is, eighteen years;* ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεούσαις πεντήκοντα, *to fifty ſhips wanting two, that is, to forty-eight ſhips.* So in the Ordinal; ἑνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *the twentieth year wanting one, that is, the nineteenth year.* OBS. 14.

—*To expreſs Diſtributive number, the Cardinal numbers are compounded with the Preposition* σὺν, *together with; as,* σύνδυο, *two each.*

OBS. 14. The names of the *Grecian* MONTHS answering to the *Latin* are as follow.

January,	Γαμηλιὼν,	the Wedding Month.
February,	Ἐλαφηβολιὼν,	from Stag-hunting.
March,	Μουνυχιὼν,	Munichian Diana's Rites.
April,	Θαργηλιὼν,	Fruits of Earth and Sun.
May,	Σκιροφοριὼν,	Umbracular Rites, Sign to build.
June,	Ἑκατομβαιὼν,	Hecatombs offer'd.
July,	Μεταγειτνιὼν,	Metagitnian Apollo's Rites.
Auguſt,	Βοηδρομιὼν,	Theſeus's Conqueſts.
September,	Μαιμακτηριὼν,	Turbulent Storms.
October,	Πυανεψιὼν,	Harveſt ended.
November,	Ἀνθεστηριὼν,	Spoiling Earth of Flowers.
December,	Ποσειδεὼν,	Neptune's Month.

The Greeks began their year from the Summer ſolſtice in *June*. They divided each month into three *decades*; calling the firſt ἱσαμένου μηνὸς *ineuntis menſis*; the *ſecond* μεσοῦντος μηνὸς *medii menſis*, or ἐπὶ δεκάδι *ſupra decimum diem*; the *third* φθίνοντος or λήγοντος or ἀπιόντος μηνὸς, *deficientis, deſinentis* or *exeuntis menſis*, or, ἐπὶ εἰκάδι, *ſupra vigeſimum diem*. The firſt day of every month was called νουμηνία *novilunium*; or, πρώτη ἱσαμένου. The 2d, δευτέρα ἱσαμένου, &c. The 11th πρώτη μεσοῦντος or ἐπὶ δεκάδι, &c. The 21ſt, δεκάτη φθίνοντος *decimus a menſe deſinente*; or, πρώτη ἐπὶ εἰκάδι. The 22d, ἐννάτη φθίνοντος *nonus dies a menſe deſinente*; and ſo on backwards to the laſt day, which was called ἕνη καὶ νέα *vetus & novus*, being as it were the beginning of the new and end of the old month. N. B. *Greek authors* that write of the Roman affairs often uſe the *Latin* computation and names of the *months*, viz. as, Ἰανουάριος, Φεβρουάριος, Μάρτιος, &c. as, Μαρτίαις εἰδοις, Καλένδαις Ἰανουαρίαις, *Idibus Martiis, Calendis Januariis*. PLUTARCH.

—— The Ordinal numbers, with the exception of δεύτερος, the ſecond, ἕβδομος, the ſeventh, ὄγδοος, the eighth, end in τος, and from εἰκοστὸς, the twentieth, upwards in στὸς.—Here alſo in compoſition, Part the ſmaller number uſually precedes with καὶ, or follows without it; as τριακοστὸς πρῶτος, or πρῶτος καὶ τριακοστὸς, the thirty-firſt.

Part the Second.

Of ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

Quotuſquiſque eſt, qui, quando ad Linguam Græcam diſcendam animum applicat, non totus exhorreſcat, ejuſque difficultatem fere inſuperabilem habeat, quando decem *vel* undecim Declinationes, & tredecim, *exceptis adhuc Anomalis, in Lingua Græca, dari* Conjugationes *audiat, cum tamen* Conjugatio *tantum ſit* una, & Declinationes tres.

WELLERUS.

ETYMOLOGY, or rather ANALOGY, treats of the ſeveral Sorts of *Words*, or the Parts of Speech, and their *Likeneſs* to one another of the ſame Kind.

VI. Partes Orationis ſunt *octo*; quarum *quinque* ſunt declinables, *Articulus*, *Nomen*, *Pronomen*, *Verbum*, *Participium*; & *tres* indeclinabiles, *Adverbium*, *Conjunctio*, *Præpoſitio*.

Articulus, *Nomen*, & *Pronomen*, numero, caſu, & genere declinantur.

Numeri ſunt tres; *Singularis*, *Dualis*, *Pluralis*. *Duali*, cum de duobus eſt ſermo, utimur rarius.

Caſus

Caſus ſunt quinque; *Nominativus*, *Genitivus*, *Dativus*, *Accuſativus*, *Vocativus*. *Genera* tria, *Maſculinum*, *Fœmininum*, & *Neutrum*.

ARTICULUS ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, qui Nominibus præponitur, ſic declinatur.

Singulariter.			Dualiter.			Pluraliter.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ.				N. οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ.
G. τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ.	N.A. τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ.	G. τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν.
D. τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ.	G.D. τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς.
A. τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ.				A. τοὺς,	τὰς,	τὰ.

OBS. 1. We have followed cuſtom in making the *Article* a part of ſpeech, and rejecting an *Interjection* which is comprehended under the *Adverb*. But the *Subjunctive Articles* ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, being more properly a *Pronoun Relative*, thither have we referred it. *N.* The *Præpoſitive Article* ὁ, ἡ, τὸ is uſed not only to ſhew the gender of a Noun in declining it, but is frequently put before a Noun in a ſentence: When it ought to be wrote, and when not, ſee *Syntaxis*, Rule F.

OBS. 2. The *Dual* Number is uſed but ſeldom, the *Attics* admit it ſometimes, but the *Æolians* never. The preſent Greeks never uſe it, and *Diomedes* tells us the more ancient Greeks never did. It might therefore contribute to the eaſe both of teacher and learner entirely (like the *Latins*) to omit it in declining, provided the latter be taught this plain method of forming all *Duals*.

I. In *Nouns*, Note the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative are always alike in *Duals*, and ſo is the Genitive and Dative. Which Nominative and Genitive Dual is always formed from the Dative ſingular. The Nominative by changing ᾳ or ῃ into α, ῳ into ω, or ῑ into ι. And the Genitive Dual by changing ᾳ or ῃ into αιν, ῳ or ῑ into οιν. Thus from *Sing. Dat.* Μέσῃ, ταμίᾳ, λόγῳ, δελφῖνι, are formed *Dual* N. A. V. Μέσα, ταμία, λόγω, δελφῖνε. G. and D. Μέσαιν, ταμίαιν, λόγοιν, δελφίνοιν.

II. In *Verbs*, Note when the firſt perſon plural ends in μεν, the firſt perſon Dual is the ſame; but μεθα changes α into ον; as, τυπτόμεθα *verberamur*, τυπτόμεθον *nos duo verberamur*; and ε in the third perſon plural is ον in the ſecond and third Dual, if the third plural ends in σι or αι; as, τύπτετε *verberatis*, τύπτετον *vos duo verberatis*, or *illi duo verberant*; otherwiſe the third Dual ends in την; as, ἐτύπτετον *vos duo verberabatis*, ἐτυπτέτην *illi duo verberabant*, becauſe the third plural ἔτυπτον *verberabant*, ends in ον, not in σι or αι.

However, leſt this omiſſion of the *Dual Number* ſhould not be generally approved of, I have printed it, and leave it to the *teacher*'s pleaſure either to omit it or not.

OBS. 3. *Scioppius*, with others, by many ſolid arguments have abundantly proved that the Greeks have the *Ablative Caſe* as well as the *Latins*, and that it is always like the *Dative*.

OBS 4. The *Adverb* ὦ is generally uſed in the Vocative inſtead of the Article, except by the *Attics*, who make the Nominative and Vocative alike. *N.* In the N. Dual, the *Article* τὼ is ſometimes feminine as well as maſculine.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of a NOUN.

VII. NOMEN eſt vel *Subſtantivum* vel *Adjectivum.*

§. I. *Of* DECLINING Subſtantives.

Declinationes Subſtantivorum ſunt *Tres.* Quarum *Prima* in Caſibus pleriſque adſciſcit Terminationem Articuli fœminini; *Secunda* Terminationem Articuli maſculini vel neutrius; *Tertia* vero creſcit in Genitivo.

Declinatio Prima in Nominativo quatuor habet Terminationes, α, η, *fœmininas*; ας, ης, *maſculinas*: ut, ἡ Μοῦσα, ἡ Ἐπιτομὴ; ὁ Αἰνείας, ὁ Ἀλχίσης.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ἡ Μοῦσα		N. αἱ Μοῦσαι
G. τῆς Μούσης	N.A.V. τὰ Μούσα	G. τῶν Μουσῶν
D. τῇ Μούσῃ		D. ταῖς Μούσαις
A. τὴν Μοῦσαν	G.D. ταῖν Μούσαιν	A. τὰς Μούσας
V. ὦ Μοῦσα		V. ὦ Μοῦσαι.

OBS. 1. The Nouns that end in η, ας, and ης, differ but little from thoſe in α, and are thus declined:

Sing. N. ἡ Ἐπιτομὴ, G. ἐπιτομῆς, D. ἐπιτομῇ, A. ἐπιτομὴν, V. ἐπιτομὴ.
Sing. N. ὁ Αἰνείας, G. αἰνείου, D. αἰνείᾳ, A. αἰνείαν, V. αἰνεία.
Sing. N. ὁ Ἀλχίσης, G. ἀλχίσου, D. ἀλχίσῃ, A. ἀλχίσην, V. ἀλχίση.

In the *Dual* and *Plural* they are all declined like Μοῦσα.

N. *The* Greek Words *brought as* Examples *are all interpreted in the* VOCABULARY, *finding that the ſureſt way to raiſe the Attention, and affect the Memory. Let the Teacher therefore always require the* Meaning *of every* Greek Word *in* Latin, *both in the Text and Obſervations.*

OBS. 2. That in the Greek tongue, inſtead of *ten* there are but *three* declenſions, any one, that will give himſelf leave to think, may eaſily perceive from the ſimilar Terminations of Nouns, as well as there being but *three* ways of forming their caſes. Nor is it leſs obvious that Nouns in α, η, ας, and ης, are all of the *firſt* declenſion, for the ſame reaſon that *Muſa, Epitome, Æneas,* and *Anchiſes* are of the firſt in *Latin.*

OBS. 3. Nouns ending in δα, θα, ξα, and α *pure*, make their *Genitive* in ας, and *Dative* in α; and ſo do Nouns in ᾶ contracted of αα; as, Ἀνδ'α, Μάρθα, ἡμέρα, φιλία—ας—α; and Μνᾶ (for Μνάα) μνᾶς, μνᾶ, *mina*, &c.

OBS. 4. Some Nouns in ας make α in their *Genitive*, eſpecially proper names whoſe laſt ſyllable is circumflex'd; as, Θωμᾶς, Βᾰρνᾶς, Κηφᾶς, Ἀγκᾶς, &c. G. Θωμᾶ, &c. Some make both α and ου; as, Πυθαγόρας, Παῖραλέιας, Μιτραλῖιας.

OBS. 5. Nouns in ας and ης reject ς in their *Vocative*; but Nouns ending in της make their *Vocative* in α, and ſo do Nouns *Gentile, Poetical* in πης, and the Compounds of μετρέω *metior*, πωλέω *vendo*, τρίβω *tero*; as, N. Τοξότης, Κρίτης, Μαθητὴς, Πέρσης, κυνώπης, γεωμέτρης, βιβλιοπώλης, παιδοτρίβης, &c. V. ὦ Τοξότα, &c.

OBS. 6. There are CONTRACTIONS in every declenſion. The *Contraction* in this is made by cutting off the vowel before the termination in all Caſes. Thus,

1. A comes of αα; as, N. Ἀθηνᾶ from Ἀθηνάα *Minerva*: or from εα, if ρ or a vowel comes immediately before; as, ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ *lana*.
2. H comes of εα, if ρ or a vowel comes not immediately before; as, γέα, γῆ *terra*: or of όη; as, ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ *ſimplex*.
3. ΗΣ comes of εας and εης; as, Ἀπελλέης, Ἀπελλῆς, *Apelles*: Ἑρμέας, Ἑρμῆς, *Mercurius*; G. Ἑρμᾶ, D. Ἑρμῆ, &c.

VIII. *Secunda* Declinatio in Nominativo *quatuor* continet Terminationes, ος & ως, *maſculinas, fœmininas*, aut *communes*; ον & ων, *neutras*: ut, ὁ λόγ-ος *ſermo*, ὁ νεὼς *templum*, τὸ ξύλον *lignum*, τὸ ἀνώγεων *cœnaculum*.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ λόγ-ος		N. οἱ λόγ-οι
G. τοῦ λόγ-ου	N.A.V. τὼ λόγ-ω	G. τῶν λόγ-ων
D. τῷ λόγ-ῳ		D. τοῖς λόγ-οις
A. τὸν λόγ-ον	G. D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν	A. τοὺς λόγ-ους
V. ὦ λόγ-ε		V. ὦ λόγ-οι.

Obs. 1. Nouns of this declenſion ending in ος and ον have *Analogy* with *Latin* Nouns of the ſecond declenſion ending in *us* and *um*. But thoſe ending in ως and ων are proper only to the *Attic Dialect*, and declin'd accordingly, being form'd from Nouns ending in ος and ον. Thus—1ſt, ο is chang'd into ω, ε into ω, οι into ῳ. 2dly, If the penultima α is ſhort, it remains; as, καλος, καλως, *rudens*; but if 'tis long, 'tis changed into η; as, ναος, νεως, *templum*. 3dly, The Vocative is always like the Nominative, becauſe 'tis *Attic*. 4th'y, The Neuter plural α is turn'd into ω; as, τὰ ἀνάΓεα for ἀνάΓεια.

Sing. N. ὁ Νεώς, G. νεῶ, D. νεῷ, A. νεών. *Dual.* N. A. V. νεώ, G. D. νεών. *Plur.* N. V. νεῴ, G. νεῶν, D. νεῴς, A. νεώς.

Obs. 2. *Neuters* have always the *Nominative*, *Acc* and *Voc.* alike; as,

Sing. N. A. V. τὸ ξύλον, G. τοῦ ξύλου, D. τῷ ξύλῳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. τὼ ξύλω, G. D. τοῖν ξύλοιν. *Plur.* N. A. V. τὰ ξύλα, G. τῶν ξύλων, D. τοῖς ξύλοις.

Sing. N. A. V. τὸ ἈνάΓεων, G. τοῦ ἀνάΓεω, D. τῷ ἀνάΓεῳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. τὼ ἀνάΓεω, G. D. τοῖν ἀνάΓεων. *Plur.* N. A. V. τὰ ἀνάΓεω, G. τῶν ἀνάΓεων, D. τοῖς ἀνάΓεως.

Obs. 3. Inſtead of the *Attic* Acc. ων, ſome Nouns have ω; as, N. Ἠως, A. ἕω, *Aurora*. So have λαΓως *lepus*. ταὼς *pavo*, Ἀπόλλως *Apollos*, Ἄθως *Athos*, Κέως *Ceos*, Κως *Cos inſula*, Τυνδάρεως, &c. Tho' ſome of 'em have ων likewiſe; as, τὸν Ἄθών in *Herodotus*, and τὸν λαΓῶν in *Plutarch*.

Obs. 4. Contractions in this declenſion are made thus. Εο, εω, οε, οω are contracted into ου, as uſual. So is εα, αα into α; οι into ω; αο, αω, οω into ω. And ας here is contracted into ως, but in the third declenſion into ες. Examples,

Sing. N. ἀργύρεος. ἀργυροῦς *argenteus*, G. ἀργύρεα, ἀργυρᾶ, &c. A. ἀργυρέον, ἀργυροῦν, &c. *Plur.* N. τὰ ἀργύρεα, ἀργυρᾶ, &c. And,

Sing. N. Νόος, νοῦς *mens*, G. νόου, νοῦ, D. νόῳ, νῷ, A. νόον, νοῦν, V. νόε, νοῦ. *Dual.* N. A. V. νόω, νώ, G. D. νόοιν, νοῖν. *Plur.* N. νόοι, νοῖ, G. νόων, νῶν, D. νόοις, νοῖς, A. νόους, νοῦς, V. νόοι, νοῖ, &c. And,

Sing. N. Ζάος, Ζώς *ſalvus*, &c. Acc. Ζάον, Ζάν. Acc. *Plur.* Ζάες, Ζάς; Ζάας, Ζώς; Ζάα, Ζᾶ, &c.

IX. *Tertia* Declinatio in Nominativo *novem* habet Terminationes; α, ι, υ, *neutras*; ω, *femininam*; ν, ξ, ρ, ς, ψ, *omnium generum*.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ Δελφίν		N. οἱ Δελφῖν-ες
G. τοῦ Δελφῖνος	N. A. V. τὼ Δελφῖν-ε	G. τῶν Δελφίν-ων
D. τῷ Δελφῖνι		D. τοῖς Δελφῖ-σι
A. τὸν Δελφῖνα	G. D. τοῖν Δελφίν-οιν	A. τοὺς Δελφῖν-ας
V. ὦ Δελφίν		V. ὦ Δελφῖν-ες.

Exempla ſint Nominum *Incontractorum*.

1. Μᾶσα, τίμη, ταμίας, ὀψώνης. 2. Δῆμος, ἄεθλον. 3. Μέλι, ἀσπὶς, ἥρως, νὺξ, φλὲψ, μέλι, νᾶπυ, νόημα.

Exempla Nominum *Contractorum* ſint,

Omnibus, Ἅλς, ἁλὸς & ἁλός; κέρας, ἀρλοκρέαςque.
Paucis, Φειδὼ, αἰδὼς & ἠὼς: γραῦς, βῶςq; βότρυςq; Πρέσβυς, ἄστυ, ἰχθύς: πίτυςque ζυγὸν, μείζων.

Obs. 1, This *third* declenſion reſembles the third of the *Latins*; and comprehends all the *fifth ſimple*, and the *five contracted* declenſions of prolix Grammarians. Dr. *Buſby* and Mr. *Lowe* have given us thoſe five lines of examples; for the Latin of which, ſee the Vocabulary. By *Omnibus* they mean, ſuch Nouns contract in all Caſes that will admit of contraction; by *Paucis*, that ſuch contract only in ſome Caſes.

Obs. 2. To know the *Genitive* of this third declenſion. Generally A in the Nominative makes in the Genitive ατος, I makes ιτος or ιος. Υ, υος or υος. Ω, ους. N and P take ος or τος. Σ makes ος, τος, δος, θος, νος, or ντος. Ξ makes γος, κος, χος, or κτος. Ψ makes ος, τος, or φος, &c. But in this, *Uſe* is the beſt Maſter. See the Vocabulary.

Obs. 3. Sometimes ω in the Nominative is *chang'd* into ο in the Genitive, and η into ε; as, ὁ πρίων, πρίονος, *ſerra*; ὁ αἰθὴρ, αἰθέρος, *æther*. And ſome Nouns in ηρ, ερος, loſe ε by *Syncope* in the G. and D. ſingular; as, πατὴρ *pater*, μήτηρ *mater*, γαστὴρ *venter*,—G. πατρὸς, D. πατρὶ, A. πατέρα, &c. But Δημήτηρ *Ceres*, and Θυγάτηρ *filia*, loſe ε by *Syncope* in all the oblique Caſes. Ἀνὴρ *vir* takes δ for ε cut off; as, G. ἀνδρὸς, D. ἀνδρὶ, &c. Add to theſe, ἀρὴν, ἀρνὸς, *agnus*, and κύων, κυνὸς, *canis*, &c.

Obs. 4. The *Accuſative* ſingular uſually ends in α. But Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, and ας, which have ος pure in the Genitive, change ς in the Nominative into ν in the Accuſative; as, N. ὄφις, G. ὄφιος, A. ὄφιν, *ſerpens*; βότρυς, βότρυν, *racemus*; ναῦς, ναῦν, *navis*; βοῦς, βοῦν, *bos*; tho' the Poets have ſometimes Acc. βότρυα, νῆα, βόα, &c. But *Barytones*, or Nouns not accented on the laſt ſyllables ending in ις and υς, which have ος impure in the Genitive, make in their Accuſative both α and ν; as, Nom. ὄρις *lis*, Acc. ἔριδα and ἔριν. N. κόρυς *galea*, Acc. κόρυθα and κόρυν, &c. Πούς *pes*, in the Accuſative has only πόδα; but its Compounds have both α and ν; as, N. πολύπους, τρίπους, Οἰδίπους, Acc. πολύποδα and πολύπουν, &c. So κλεὶς *clavis*, has κλεῖδα, κλεῖν. Παῖς *puer*, παῖδα, παῖν. Alſo Χάρις *Dea* has χάριτα, but χάρις *gratia*, χάριν.

Obs. 5. The *Vocative* is generally like the Nominative, and always ſo in Participles of this Declenſion. But, 1. Nouns in ως or ους, and Barytones in ις and υς reject ς; as, N. βασιλεὺς *rex*, βοῦς *bos*, ὄφις *ſerpens*, ἐπήλυς *advena*, Voc. ὦ βασιλεῦ, &c. N. παῖς *puer*, Voc. ὦ παῖ; ſo N. Ἄναξ *rex*, V. ἄνα; except Voc. ὦ πούς *pes*, and ὀδούς *dens*. 2. Nouns declin'd by ντος reject τος; as, N. γέρων -οντος, V. ὦ γέρον *ſenex*: but Nouns in εις, εντος, make their Vocative ει or εν; as, N. πλακόεις, εντος, V. πλακόει or πλακόεν,

πλακόεν, *placenta*. 3. *Barytones in* ας, ανος; ην, ενος; ων, ονος; ωρ, ορος; and moſt in ηρ, ερος reject ος; as, N. ῥήτωρ, ορος, V. ῥῆτορ, *rhetor*, &c. Proper names, N. Ἀπόλλων, Ἀγαμέμνων, Ποσειδῶν -ῶνος, V. Ἄπολλον, &c. N. Σωτὴρ, ῆρος, V. Σῶτερ *ſalvator*. 4. Nouns in ις, εος, have ες; as, N. Σωκράτης, V. Σώκρατες, &c. 5. *Nouns* in ω have the Vocative like the Dative.

Obs. 6. The *Dative plural* is formed, 1. Either of the Dative ſingular, by putting σ before ι, and rejecting δ, θ, ν, τ; as, βότρυι *racemo*, βότρυσι *racemis*; λαμπάδι *lampadi*, λαμπάσι; ὄρνιθι *avi*, ὄρνισι; δελφῖνι, δελφῖσι; Σώματι, Σώμασι. Or, 2dly, from the Nominative ſingular, by adding ι to Nouns ending in ξ, ψ, or σ after a diphthong; as, N. κόραξ *corvus*, Ἄραψ *Arabs*, βασιλεὺς *rex*. D. plur. κόραξι, &c. Except κλεὶς *pecten* κλεῖσι, πῆς *pes* ποσι, οὖς *auris* ὠσι. 3dly, From εντι is made D. plur. εισι, and from ογτι is made ουσι; as from τιθέντι, τιθεῖσι *ponentibus*, from λέοντι, λέουσι *leonibus*. 4thly, Nouns in ηρ, ερος, by *Syncope* ρος, make the Dative plural in ασι; as, πατὴρ, πατράσι *patribus*: So ἀρὴν has ἀρνάσι *agnis*, υἱὸς has υἱάσι *filiis*, but γαστὴρ *venter* γαστῆρσι. 5thly, The *Poets* often form the Dative plural from the Dative ſingular by changing ι into εσι or εσσι, juſt as the verſe requires; as, ἥρωι *heroi*, ἡρώεσι or ἡρώεσσι.

Obs. 7. Contractions in this Declenſion are *twofold*. The *firſt* in the Nominative as well as all the other Caſes, without changing the natural Terminations, as in the two former Declenſions. Thus — N. ὁ λάας, λᾶς *lapis*, G. λάαος, λάος, &c. N. τὸ ἔαρ, ῆρ *ver*, G. ἔαρος, ῆρος, &c. N. ὁ τιμήεις, τιμῆς *honoratus*, G τιμήεντος, τιμῆντος, &c. — N. ὁ πλακόεις, πλακοῦς *placenta*, G. πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, &c.—But the *ſecond* ſort of *Contractions* (from whence have generally been introduced *five contracted Declenſions*) have no place in the Nominative, but change the natural Terminations of ſome of the other Caſes. Obſerve therefore,

I. The Rules of *CONTRACTION*.

1. All theſe Nouns before contraction are declined according to the *Example* Δελφίν. But on the account of the concourſe of Vowels in ſome Caſes, if you would contract them, obſerve,

2. That *Genitives* change their αο and αω into ω; and αοι into ᾳ; their εο into ευ; and likewiſe their εο into ου, εω into ω, εοι into οι, if they come from ης, ες, ος.

3. *Datives* ſingular always contract αϊ into ᾳ; ϵϊ into ει; ιϊ into ι; οϊ into οι.

4. *Nominatives*, *Accuſatives*, and *Vocatives*, contract αε, ααι, and εα from ευς pure into α: But εα impure, if a Conſonant follow not, into η. Alſo ες, from ης, ες, ος, into η. Likewiſe εες, εας, into εις; ια into ι, and ιας into ις. And υες, υας, into υς; οις, οας, into ους; οα into ω.

II. The *CASES* to be contracted.

1. Nouns in ος, ης, ες, are contracted in *all* Caſes that can admit of Contraction; as, S. N. ὁ Δημοσθεν-ὴς *Demoſthenes*, G -ους, -ους, D. -εῖ, -ει, A. -εα, -η, V. -ες. *Dual*. N. A. V. -ε, -η, G. D. -οιν, -οιν. *Plur*. N. V. -εες, -εις, G. -εων, -ων, D -εσι, A. -εας, -εις. Note, the Compounds of κλέος are *doubly* contracted; as, Ἡρακλ-έης, ης, Gen. εεος, εους; and εος, ους, &c. Proper Names in ſome Accuſatives increaſe not; as, Ἀριſτοφάνης, A. Ἀριſτοφάνην, &c. Remember this is uſually called the *firſt* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

2. Nouns in ις and ι are contracted only in the Dative ſingular, and in the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative plural; as, N. ὁ ὄφις *ſerpens*, G. ιος, *Atticè* εως. D. ϊ, ι, A. -ιν, V. -ι. *Dual*. N. A. V. -ι, G. D. -ιοιν. *Plu*. N. V. -ιες, ις, G. -ιων, D. -ισι, A. -ιας, ις. Note, this is called the *ſecond* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

3. Nouns in ευς, υς, υ, likewiſe are contracted only in the Dative ſingular, and in the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative

Vocative plural; as, N. ὁ βασιλ-εὺς *rex*, G. -έος, *Atticè* έως, D. εῖ, εῖ, A. -έα, V. -εῦ. *Dual.* N. A. V. ῆε. G. D. ῆσιν. *Plur.* N. V. -ῆες, εῖς, G. -έων, D. εῦσι, A. -ῆας, εῖς. Note, this is called the *third* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

4. Nouns in ω or ως are contracted only in the Singular, their Dual and Plural being declin'd like λόγος of the Second; as, N. ἡ λεχ-ὼ *puerpera*. G. -όους, οῦς, D. -όϊ, οῖ, A. -όα, ὼ. V. -οῖ, &c. Note, this is uſually called the *fourth* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

5. Nouns in ας pure, and ρας, are contracted in *all* Caſes that admit of Contraction; as, N. A. V. τὸ κέρ-ας *cornu*, G. -ατος, ως, D. -ατι, αῖ, ᾳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. -ατε, ᾶε, ᾱ, G D. -ατοιν, ᾶσιν, ων. *Plur.* N A. V. -ατα, ᾶα, ᾱ, G. -ατων, ᾶων, ων, D. -ασι. This is uſually called the *fifth* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns. *Note*, Some *Comparatives* in ων are thus contracted in the Accuſative ſingular, and N. A. V. plural: as, μείζων *major*, A. μειζ-ονα, ῶα, ω. N. V. *plur.* -ονες, ῶες, ῆς, A. -ονας, ους, ῆς, &c.

X. In omnibus Declinationibus OBSERVANDA,

1. Nominativus, Accuſativus, Vocativus Dualis ſemper idem eſt; ſimiliter Genitivus & Dativus.

2. In Plurali Nominativus & Vocativus idem eſt. Genitivus perpetuò deſinit in ων, & in primâ Declinatione ſemper circumflectitur.

3. Per ſingulos Numeros idem eſt Nominativus, Accuſativus, Vocativus Neutrorum, quæ pluraliter exeunt in α.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N.A.V. τὸ Σῶμα	N.A.V. τὼ ζώματε	N.A.V. τὰ ζώματα
G. τοῦ σώματος	G.D. τοῖν ζωμάτων	G. τῶν σωμάτων
D. τῷ σώματι		D. τοῖς σώμασι.

§. 2.

§. 2. RULES *for the* GENDER *of* NOUNS.

XI. DE *Generibus* Nominum apud Græcos Regulæ ferè ſint eædem quæ Latinorum; nempe SIGNIFICATIONE *duæ*.

1. Nomen ſignificans *Marem* Genus eſto *virile*;
Nomen item *Venti* ac *Fluvii* Genus eſto *virile*:
Nomen ſignificans *Femellam* ſit *muliebre*;
Inſulæ item Nomen, *Regionis*, & *Arboris*, *Urbis*.

2. *Communis* Generis, quod Sexum ſignat *utrumque*.

EX TERMINATIONE Regulæ ſunt *Sex*.

R. 1, & 2. In *prima* & *ſecunda* Declinatione, ſimilium Terminationum cum *Latinis* eadem eſt Ratio; ut,

I. *Hæc* Μῶσα, Ἐπιστολή: *Hic* Τιάρχης q; Κομήτης.
II. *Hic* Λάος atq; Λέως: *Hoc* Ἄρρεν atq; Εὖρεων.

N. For *Exceptions*, viz. *Feminines* in ος, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 3. Nomen in ον deſinens, quicquid ſignificet, eſt *Neutrum*; ut, τὸ τέκνον *filius*, aut *filia*: Sic quoque *Nomen Indeclinabile*.

R. 4. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in ν, ρ, ξ, ψ, ΑΣ αντος, ης, ως, ώς, & ωρ deſinentia, ſunt *Maſculina*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 5.

R. 5. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in ω, ιν, εδων vel ηδων, γξ, ΑΣ αδ⟨, ΤΗΣ τη⟨, ις, υς, αις, αως, & ς impurè, ſunt *Fæminina*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 6. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in α, ι, υ, αρ, ορ, ΑΣ αλ⟨, & ος, ſunt *Neutra*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY, and alſo for *Doubtfuls*.

§. 3. *Of* HETEROCLITE *NOUNS*.

XII. HETEROCLITA ſunt, quæ a communi declinandi ratione deflectunt, *deficiendo*, *variando*, vel *redundando*.

1. DEFECTIVES in *Number* are either *Singular only*; as, All *proper* Names, and ſuch as want the Plural in *Senſe*; as, ὁ ἀὴρ, ἡ ἅλς, ἡ γῆ, τὸ πῦρ, τὸ ἔλαιον, &c.—or,

Plural only; as, *Feſta Deorum*, Διονύσια, &c. *Urbes quædam*, Ἀθῆναι, Θῆβαι, τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, &c. Ἀχαιοὶ, Εὐμενίδες, Ἐμβάδες, Ἔφορα, τὰ ἐπιτίμια, τὰ ἐνείρατα, τὰ κτέρεα, &c.

Defectives in Caſe, are,

Aptotes; as, Ἄλφα, βῆτα, &c. and theſe *Neuters*: Βοῖτας, δαὶς, δέμας, ἔελδωρ, ἦδος, ἦτορ, κῶας or κῶς, λέπας, μῦχος or μύχαρ, νῶκαρ, σέβας, ζιναρ, τέκμαρ or τέκμωρ, ὕπαρ, &c. χρέος, χρεών, and Nouns cut off by *Apocope*; as, δῶ for δῶμα *domus*, or lengthened by *Paragoge*; as, ζράτοσι for ζράτος *exercitus*. And all Cardinal Numbers from πέντε *quinque* to ἑκατὸν *centum*. Or,

Monoptotes; as, ἡ δῶς, αἱ κατακλῶθες, ὦ πάτ, &c. Or,

Diptotes; as, ἀμφὼ, ἀμφοῖν; οἱ φθοῖες, τὰς φθοῖας, &c. Or,

Triptotes; as, N. μάρτις, A. μάρτιν, D. μάρτισι. Et, *quoad Terminationem*, N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς, G. D. V. Ἰησοῦ, A. Ἰησοῦν. And, G. ἀλλήλων, D. ἀλλήλοις, αις, οις, A. ἀλλήλους, ας, α, *alius*, *altum*.

2. VARIANTS in *Gender* are Maſculine in the ſingular, and Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural; as, *Sing.* N. ὁ δεσμός. *Plur.* οἱ δεσμοὶ, and τὰ δεσμά. So are δίφρος, κύκλος, λύχνος, ζαθμὸς, σῖτος, τράχηλος, δάκτυλος, μηρὸς, μοχλὸς, &c. But *Sing.* ἡ κέλευθος. *Plur.* αἱ κέλευθοι and τὰ κέλευθα. *Sing.* ὁ καὶ ἡ τάρταρος. *Plur.* τὰ τάρταρα. *Sing.* N. ὁ ζυγὸς and τὸ ζυγόν. *Plur.* only τὰ ζυγά. So ὁ νῶτος and τὸ νῶτον. *Plur.* τὰ νῶτα, &c.

Variants in Caſe, are *Neuters* in αρ, which make ατος in their Genitive; as, ἄλειαρ, ἄλειφαρ, λέπαρ, ἔδαρ, ἧμαρ, ἧπαρ, κάρηαρ, κλέαρ, ὄνειαρ, ὄθαρ, πεῖραρ, σίαρ, φρίαρ: G. ἀλείατος, &c. Add to theſe, γάλα γάλακτος, ὄναρ ὀνείρατος, ὗς ὑὸς, ζωὴρ ζωατὸς, ὕδωρ ὕδατος. And ἡ γυνὴ γυναικὸς, as if from γύναιξ, &c. V. γύναι.

Sing. N. ὁ Ζεὺς *Jupiter*, G. Διὸς vel Δίος, D. Διὶ vel Δεῖ, A. Δία vel Δία, V. ὦ Ζεῦ.

Τὸν

Γόνυ and δόρυ in *Proſe* make G. γόνατος and δόρατος, &c. The *Poets* γενὸς and δερὸς, &c.

Ναῦς in *Proſe* is thus declin'd, *Sing.* N. ἡ ναῦς, G. νεὼς, D. νηΐ, A. ναῦν. *Plur.* N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσὶ, A. ναῦς, &c.

3. REDUNDANTS in the *Nominative*, are many *Maſculines* in ηρ and ωρ; as, κλήτηρ, κλήτωρ: in ηρ and ης; as, πλαστὴρ, πλαστὴς, &c. Alſo υἱὸς, υἱεὺς, υἷϊς, &c. Likewiſe many *Feminines* in α and η; as, ἄκανα, η: in η and ος; as, ἀσβόλη, -ος: in ις and ια; as, Σπάνις, -ια, &c. Alſo ἀηδὼν and ἀηδὼ, &c. Likewiſe many *Neuters* in ος and ον; as, τὸ δένδρος, δένδρον: in ον and ιον; as, ἄεθλον, -ιον: Alſo τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδος. There are likewiſe many more *Redundants* in the Nominative; as, σπατ -ὸς, ια; βαθμ -ὸς, ὶς; αὐχμὸς, μὴ, &c. αὐτμὴν, μὴ; δελφὶς, ἶν; ἀκτὶς, ἶν; Θὶς, Θῖν, &c. Θύμος, ον; ἀσπασμὸς, μα; ὁ Σκότος and τὸ Σκότος; ἠνία, ἡνίον; χάρμα, μη, &c. ἡ αἰδὼς and τὸ αἶδος *pudor*, &c. σίμβλος, η, ον; ὁ χειμὼν, ἡ χειμὰς, τὸ χεῖμα, &c. Μακαρ, μάκαρς, μακάριος *beatus*, &c. with many others.

Redundant in the Genitive, are ſome Nouns in ις; as, N. νὶς *mens*, G. νὸς and ὁος. So χρὼς, &c. Some in ως; as, Μίνως, G. ω and ωος: ὁ γέλως, G. ωτος and ω. Some in ις; as, ἡ πίδρις, G. ιδος and ιος. Alſo ἡ Θέμις, G. ιδος and ιγος. Some in ης; as, ὁ δαίμης, G. ε and ητος. Κόμης, G. ε and ητος: So Θάλης, μύκης, with ſome others.

§. 4. Of NOUNS *Denominative*, *Feminine*, *Patronymicks*, *Gentiles*, *Poſſeſſives*, *Amplificatives*, *Diminutives*, *Verbals*, and *Compounds*.

XIII. NOMINA *Denominativa*, *Fæminea*, *Patronymica*, *Gentilia*, *Poſſeſſiva*, *Amplificativa*, *Diminutiva*, *Verbalia*, & *Compoſitiva* apud Græcos, quoad Derivationem, præcipue conſiderentur.

I. DENOMINATIVES or *Cognate Nouns* are of various ſorts. For, 1. From the Genitive of moſt Adjectives may be deduced *Maſculines* in ων, *Feminines* in της, ια, ύνη, and *Neuters* in ιον; as, from φίλος, ε, come φίλων, and φιλότης φιλία, φιλοσύνη, and τὸ φίλιον. 2. From the Dative plural of the third declenſion in σσι are formed *Feminines* in ία; as from γέρων, D. *plur.* γέρυσι comes γερυσία. 3. From Adjectives in ής come *Feminines* in εια; as, Ἀλήθεια from ἀληθής. 4. From Subſtantives are made Adjectives in αῖος, αλέος, ιος, and της; as, δρομαῖος, ἀργαλέος, ὐράνιος, οἰκέτης, from δρόμος, ἄλγος, οὐρανός, οἶκος. Beſides ——

II. FEMININES, from *Maſculines of the firſt* declenſion in ης, end in ις, τρια, or τρις; as, Προφῆτις, Ποιήτρια, Αὐλητρὶς, from their Maſculines προφήτης, ποιήτης, αὐλητής. From *Maſculines of the ſecond*, they end in α, η, ίνη, or αινα; as, Θεὰ, δέλη, ἰατρίνη, λύκαινα, from their Maſculines, Θεὸς, δοῦλος, ἰατρὸς, λύκος. From

Maſculines of the third, they end often in αινα, ασσα, ειρα; as, λέαινα, ἄνασσα, ἱέρεια, from λέων, ἄναξ, and ἱερεύς, &c.

III. PATRONYMICKS are the *proper Names* of perſons, ſo called by the Poets, from their *Fathers* or Anceſtors. 1. *Maſculines* end in άδης, ίδης, or ιάδης: For from primitive proper names of the firſt declenſion in ας or ης, or of the 2d in ιος, comes αδης; as, Αἰνει-άδης, Ἱπποτ-αδης, Ἠλι-άδης, from Αἰνεί-ας, Ἱππότ-ης, Ἤλι-ος: From the 2d, in ος impure, or the Genitive of the 3d, comes ίδης; as, Αἰακ-ίδης, Νεσορ-ίδης, from Αἴακ-ος, and Νέσ-ωρ, ορος: But when the penultima of any Genitive is long, the laſt ſyllable may be chang'd into ιάδης; as, Ἀλχισ-ιάδης, Ἀτλαντ-ιάδης from Ἀλχίσ-ης, ου, and Ἄτλ-ας, αντος: So from Πηλ-εὺς, έος, Ionice ήος, comes Πηλέ-ίδης *craſi* Πηλείδης and *Ioniceè* Πηλη-ιάδης. 2. *Feminines* end in ας, ις, ηϊς, ινη, or ωνη: For from *Maſculines* in αδης and ιδης, by leaving out δη, com. ας and ις; as, Ἤλιαε and Καδμὶς from Ἠλιάδης and Καδμίδης; but the Poets often inſert υ; as, Καδμηΐς, Βρισηΐς, Χρυσηΐς: From primitive Nouns of the 2d and 3d, the laſt ſyllable impure, comes ινη, the laſt ſyllable pure, comes ωνη; as, Ἀδρας-ίνη, Νηρ-ίνη from Ἀδρας-ος, Νηρ-εὺς; and Ἀκριτι-ώνη, Ἑκατιώνη from Ἀκρίτι-ος, Ἑκατί-ων. Ionick Patronymicks end in ιων; as, Κρόνος, Κρονίων. Doric Patronymicks add δας to their Primitive; as, Κρέων, Κρεωνδας.—*Note*, *Patronymicks* in δης and νη are of the 1ſt declenſion; but ων, ας, and ις of the 3d.

IV. GENTILES, or the Names of *Townſmen*, end generally in της, αῖος, ιος, ινος, or ευς; as, Σπαρτιάτης, Ἀθηναῖος, Βαβυλώνιος, Ῥηγῖνος, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, from the Cities, Σπάρτη, Ἀθῆναι, Βαβυλὼν, Ῥήγιον, Ἀλεξάνδρεια. *Feminines* end often in σσα; as, Κρῆσσα, Κίλισσα, from Κρήτη, Κιλικία, and ſometimes in ις from Males in ιος; as, Ἀθαναῖς, &c.

V. POSSESSIVES are derived both *a Propriis & Appellativis*, and end in ειος, ιος, ειος, κος, νος, or ωδης; as, Ἑκτόρειος, πατρώϊος, Ἀχίλλειος, μυσικὸς, ἀνθρώπινος, λιθώδης, from Ἕκτωρ, πατὴρ, Ἀχιλλεὺς, μῦσα, ἄνθρωπος, λίθος, *Hector*, *pater*, *Achilles*, *muſa*, *homo*, *lapis*. Some are *redundant*; as, βασίλειος and βασιλικὸς *regalis*; Ἀνθρώπειος, ἀνθρωπικὸς, ἀνθρώπινος, and ἀνθρωπώδης *humanus*.

VI. AMPLIFICATIVES increaſe the ſignification, and end in ος, ιας, or ων; as, ἀρνειὸς, παιδνὸς from ἄρς, παῖς, *agnus*, *puer*, and τωγωνίας, σομίας, from πώγων, σόμα, *barba*, *os*; and Γνάθων, Πλάτων, Πλείτων, χείλων, from γνάθος, πλατὺς, πλεῖτος, χεῖλος, *Maxilla*, *latus*, *divitiæ*, *labrum*, &c.

VII. DIMINUTIVES are deriv'd both *a Propriis & Appellativis*. *Maſculines* generally end in ων, αξ, σκος, λος, υς; *Feminines* in ων, ις, σκη, νη; *Neuters* in ιον; as, Μωρίων, λίθαξ, ἀνθρώπισκος, ναυτίλης, Διονῦς, from μωρὸς, λίθος, ἄνθρωπος, ναύτης, Διονύσιος, *ſtultus*, *lapis*, *homo*, *nauta*, *Dionyſius*; and Ἀρπεδὼν, χρηνὶς, παιδίσκη, πολίχνη, from ἁρπεδόνη, χρήνη, παῖς, πόλις, *funis*, *fons*, *puella*, *oppidum*; and γνωμίδιον, πολίχνιον, from γνωμὴ, πολίχνη, *ſententia*, *oppidulum*, &c.

VIII. VERBALS are deduc'd either, 1ſt, From the *Active Preſent*; as, Νίκ-η, βασιλ-εία, δύναμ-ις, εἶδ-ος, from νικάω, βασιλεύω, δύναμαι, εἴδω, *vinco*, *regno*, *poſſum*, *video*: or, from the *Aor.* 2. as, φυγ-ὴ, πάθος, from ἔφυγον, ἔπαθον, *fugiebam*, *patiebar*. 2. From the *Middle Perfect*; as, τροφὴ, λόγ-ος, λόγ-ιον, τοκ-εὺς, from τέτροφα, λέλογα, τέτοκα, *nutrivi*, *dixi*, *peperi*. 3. From the three perſons ſingular of the *Paſſive Perfect*; which end in μαι, σαι, ται; as, γράμμα, γραμμὴ, ψαλμὸς, from γέγραμμαι, ἔψαλμαι, *ſcriptus ſum*, *cantus ſum*: Κρίσ-ις, δοκιμασ-ία, from κέκρισαι, δεδοκίμασαι, *judicatus es*, *probatus es*, and Ποιη-τὴς, χρισ-τὸς, χαρακτὴρ, ῥή-τωρ, κιθαρισ-τὺς, ὀρχήσ-τρα, ὀρχήσ-τρια, κοιμιστήριον, δίδακ-τρον, and *gerundivum* λεκτέος, α, ον, from πεποίηται, κέχρισαι, κεχάρακται, ἔρρηται, κεκιθάρισαι, ὤρχησαι, κεκοίμηται, δίδακται, λέλεκται, *factus eſt*, *unctus*, *notatus*, *dictus*, *luſus citharâ*, *ſaltatus*, *dormire factus*, *doctus*, *dictus*, &c.

IX. CON-

IX. COMPOUNDS the *Greeks* delight in. Sometimes they join two Nominatives, leaving out ſuch letters as would ſound harſh; as, Ναυμαχία, *ex* ναῦς *navis*, and μάχη *pugna*; Θεοσεχθρία, Θεόφιλος. Sometimes a Nominative and Genitive; as, νεώσοικος, λιγοκτόνος. Sometimes an Acculative and Nominative; as, νηνεχής. Sometimes an Ablative *(ſi licet ita loqui)* and Nominative; as, χειρίσοφος, ὀρεσίτροφος. Sometimes a Verb and Noun; as, λειποτάκτης, φερένικος, οἰκότριψ. Sometimes *Numerals* to other Nouns; as, ὀκτώπους, ἑκατόνταρχος, τριακονταέτης or τριακοντούτης. Sometimes four or five *Particles*; as, ὁπωσδήποτεν *quomodocunque*, from ὅπως, δή, πότε, ἄν; and καθαπεραίνει *ſicut*, from καθά, ἀ, πὲρ, ἄν, εἰ, &c.

§. 5. *Of* DECLINING Adjectives.

XIV. NOMINA *Adjectiva* tripliciter variantur; nempe per Terminationes *tres*, vel *duas*, vel *unam*.

Adjectiva *trium* Terminationum deſinunt in ος, υς, ων, ας, εις, ως; & ad formam Subſtantivorum *ſecundum Terminationem* ſic declinantur —

Hæc τύπλων, τύψας, τυφθεὶς, τεθυφὼς, καλὸς, ὀξύς.

Καλ-	ὸς,	ἡ,	ὸν.	Τύψ-	ας,	ασα,	αν.
Ὀξ-	ὺς,	εῖα,	ύ.	Τυφθ-	εὶς,	εῖσα,	έν.
Τύπλ-	ων,	υσα,	ον.	Τεθυφ-	ὼς,	υῖα,	ός.

OBS. 1. The learner by *written Exerciſes* is to practiſe himſelf in declining Adjectives thro' *all Caſes*.

Adjectives of *three* endings in ος are declined like Subſtantives of the firſt and ſecond declenſion thus. *Sing.* N. Καλ-ὸς, ἡ, ὸν, G. οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, D. ῷ, ῇ, ῷ, A. ὸν, ἠν, ὸν, V. ὲ, ἡ, ὸν. *Dual.* N. A. V. ὼ, ά, ὼ, G. D. οῖν, αῖν, οῖν. *Plur.* N. οἱ, αἱ, ά, G. ῶν, ῶν, ῶν, D. οῖς, αῖς, οῖς, A. ὺς, ὰς, ά, V. οἱ, αἱ, ά. But if they end in ρος *pure* or ρος, they make their *Feminine* in α, the Genitive in ας, and Dative in ᾳ, &c. as, N. Ἀνθη-ρὸς, or, Ἄγι-ος, α, ὸν, G. υ, ας, υ, D. ῳ, ᾳ, ῳ, A. ον, αν, ον. V. ε, α, ον, &c. Except ſome *Materialia* in εος; as, χρύσεος; and all *Numerals* in οος; as, ὄγδοος, which make η. So likewiſe ἁπλόος, όη, όον; and Adjectives *contracted* in ους; as, ἁπλ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν, &c.

OBS. 2. Adjectives of *three* endings, in υς, ων, ας, εις, ως, are declin'd like Subſtantives of the third and ſecond declenſion; as, *Sing.* N. ὀξ-ὺς, εῖα, ύ. G. έος, είας, έος, &c. N. τύπτ-ων, υσα, ον, G. οντος, ούσης, οντος, &c. N. τύψας, ασα, αν, G. αντος, άσης, αντος, &c. N. τυφθ-εὶς, εῖσα, ἐν, G. έντος, είσης, έντος, &c. N. τετυφ-ὼς, υῖα,

υῖα, ὸς, G. ότος, υῖας, ότος, &c. Except πολὺς and μέϛας.

Obs. 3. Thoſe that end in ων, ας, ις, ως, are moſtly *Participles*. Two *Adjectives* are declined thus, μέλ-ας, αινα, αν; τάλ-ας, αινα, αν; but πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, and others, like τύψας. Adjectives in ις have their Feminines in ισσα; as, χαρί-εις, ίσσα, εν. *Note*, όεις, όεσσα, όεν, is contracted into οῦς, οῦσα, οῦν; as, μελιτ-οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, for μελιτόεις, &c. And ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, into ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν; as, τιμ-ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆς, for τιμήεις, &c.

Obs. 4. The Adjective πολὺς *multus*, and μέγας *magnus*, have their Neuter ſingular πολὺ and μέγα, and their Accuſative Maſculine πολὺν and μέϛαν, but borrow all the reſt from πολλὸς and μεγάλος *obſolete*; thus, πολὺς, πολλὴ, πολύ. G. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, &c. N. Μέϛας, μεγάλη, μέϛα, G. μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μεγάλου, &c. The Poets have ſometimes, N. πολὺς, G. πολέος, D. πολεῖ. *Plur.* N. πολέες, G. πολέων, D. πόλεσι, A. πολέας. Alſo πολλὸς, ὴ, ὸν, &c. like καλὸς.

XV. Adjectiva Terminationum *duarum* deſinunt in ην, ων, ωρ, ας, ης, ις, ος, υς, ως; & ad formam Subſtantivorum *pro terminatione* ſic declinantur —

Ἀρρὴν, εὐδαίμων, μεγαλήτωρ, ἀείνας, ἀληθὴς, Εὔχαρις, ἔνδοξος, δίψυς, ἄδακρυς, εὔγεως.

	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
Sing. N.	Ἀρρέν-	ην, εν.	Εὔχαρ-	ις, ι.
	Εὐδαίμ-	ων, ον.	Ἔνδοξ-	ος, ον.
	Μεγαλήτ-	ωρ, ορ.	Δίψ-	υς, υ.
	Ἀείν-	ας, αν.	Ἄδακρ-	υς, υ.
	Ἀληθ-ὴς,	ὴς, ες.	Εὔγε-	ως, ων.

Obs. 1. Theſe Adjectives make, *Genitive* -ενος, ονος, ορος, αντος, ιος, ιτος, υ, ύδος, υος, ω, like Subſtantives of the like endings, &c.

Obs. 2. Moſt Derivatives and compounded Adjectives in ος are thus declined. And thus the *Attics* decline all Adjectives that end in ος: Some of 'em have ſometimes their Feminine different from their Maſculine; as, ἀθάνατ-ος, η; αἰώνι-ος, α; τέρ-ην, ενα; θήλ-υς, εια, &c.

XVI. Ad-

XVI. Adjectiva *unius* Terminationis desinunt in ξ, ιν, ς, ρ, ψ; & ad formam Substantivorum *pro Terminatione* sic declinantur.——

Ἄρπαξ, τελλώχιν, πολυδείρας, τέρμακαρ, αἴθοψ.

	M. F. N.		M. F. N.
Sing. N.	Ἁρπα-ξ,		Τριμακα-ρ,
G.	γος.		ρος.
	Τελλώχ-ιν,		Μάκα-ρ,
G.	ινος.	G.	ρος.
	Πολυδείρα-ς,		Αἴθο-ψ,
G.	τος.	G.	πος.

Obs. 1. Decline Ἁρπαξ, &c. *Sing.* N. Ἁρπα-ξ, G. αγος, D. αϊ, A. αϊα and αξ, V. αξ. *Dual.* N. A. V. αϊε, G. D. ἄγοιν. *Plur.* N. αγες and αγα, G. ἀγων, D. αξι, A. αγας and αγα, V. αϊες and αϊα, &c. But Verwey gives this as his opinion, *Græcos nulla Adjectiva omnium generum comprehendere ſub una Terminatione veriſimile videtur; nam,* ὁ & ἡ ἅρπαξ, rapax, *eſt generis communis: Nam pro* τὸ ἅρπαξ, *rectius* τὸ ἁρπάκτικον; *pro* τὸ μάκαρ, *rectius* τὸ εὐδαιμον, *quanquam* μάκαιρα beata, *in fœminino invenias, inquit* Voſſius.

Note, The Numerals Εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, and τέσσαρες, are thus declined,

Sing. N. Εἷς, μία, ἕν, G. ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς, D. ἑνὶ, μιᾷ, ἑνὶ, A. ἕνα, μίαν, ἕν. With its *Compounds,* οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς *nullus,* &c.

Dual. N. Δύο, *Atticè* δύω, G. D. δυοῖν and δυεῖν, D. δυσὶ *poeticè.* But Δύο is found in all Genders and Caſes.

Plur. N. τρεῖς and τρία, G. τριῶν, D. τρισὶ, A. τρεῖς and τρία.

Plur. N. τέσσαρ-ες and α, G. τεσσάρων, D. τέσσαρσι, A. τέσσαρ-ας and α, &c. For all other *Numerals* ſee the Vocabulary.

§. 6. Comparison *of* Adjectives.

XVII. Comparationis Gradus ſunt tres, *Poſitivus, Comparativus,* & *Superlativus.*

Adjectiva in ος poſt ſyllabam *longam* formant *Comparativum* & *Superlativum* mutando ος in ότερος & ότατος; ut, ἔνδοξ-ος, ότερος, ότατος, *glorioſus, glorioſior, glorioſiſſimus.* Sed poſt *brevem* in ώτερος & ώτατος; ut, Σοφ-ὸς, ώτερος, ώτατος, *ſapiens, ſapientior, ſapientiſſimus.*

Obs. 2

Obs. If the preceding ſyllable is *common*, 'tis either, ότερος, ότατος, or ώτερος, ώτατος; as, ἴσος *æqualis*, ισότερος or ἰσώτερος, &c. And ſuch are ἰσχυρὸς *fortis*, φανὸς *perſpicuus*, &c.

XVIII. Adjectiva in ις mutantur in ερ⊙ & αλ⊙; in ις, αρ, & ας, adjiciunt ſibi τερ⊙ & ταλ⊙; in ης, υς, & ας, adjiciunt Neutris ſuis τερ⊙ & ταλ⊙; in ων & ων aſſumunt Nominativis pluralibus τερ⊙ & ταλ⊙; in ξ, ubi ⊙ Genitivi mutatur in ίερ⊙ & ίαλ⊙; ut,

Ἔνδοξ⊙, ἱκανὸς: Χαρίεις, γαρίεις, μάκαρ, ἁπλοῦς: Εὐσεβὴς, εὐρύ, μέλαν. Βλακὸς, & τέρενες, ωρόφρονες?

Obs. 1. Ἔνδοξος and ἱκανὸς, are Examples to Rule XVII. The reſt to this.

In εις Χαρί-εις, έστερος, έσταλος.
ις Γαρὶς
αρ Μάκαρ } τερος, ταλος.
ας Ἁπλοῦς
ης Εὐσεβ-ὴς, ες, τερος, ταλος.

υς Εὐρ-ὺς, ὐ,
ας Μέλ-ας, αν,
ην Τέρ-ην, ενες, } τερος, ταλος.
ων Πρόφρ-ων, ονες,
ξ Βλὰ-ξ, κ-ος, ίστερος, ίσταλος.

Obs. 2. Adjectives in ύς are alſo often changed into ίων and ίστος; as, εὐρὺς, εὐρίων, εὔριστος. Likewiſe ſome in ος are *Irregular*; thus, αἴσχρος, αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος; ἐχθρὸς, ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος; καλὸς, καλλίων, κάλλιστος; οἰκτρὸς, οἰκτίων, οἴκτιστος; ῥάδιος, ῥαίων, ῥᾴιστος, or ῥᾴων, ῥᾷστος; φίλ⊙, φίλτερος and φιλίων, φίλτατος and φίλιστος.

Obs. 3. Theſe are *more irregular*.

Ἀγαθὸς or Ἐσθλὸς, *bonus*, { ἀμείνων, ἄγαθώτατος, ἄρειων, ἄριστος, βελτίων or βέλτερος, βέλτιστος, κρείσσων, κράτιστος, λωίων, λῷστος, φέρτερος, φέρτατος or φέριστος } *melior, optimus.*

Κακὸς, *malus*, { κακώτερος or κακίων, κάκιστος, χείρων or χερείων, χείριστος, } *pejor, peſſimus.*

Μέγας, μείζων, μέγιστος, *magnus, major, maximus.*

Μικρὸς or Ἐλαχὺς, *parvus*, { μικρότερος and μείων, ἧσσων, ἥκιστος, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, } *minor, minimus.*

Πολὺς, πλείων, πλεῖστος, *multus, plus, plurimus.*

For ſome of which irregularities we may account thus. Ἄρειων, ἄριστος, *melior* or *fortior*, &c. comes from Ἄρης *Mars*; βελτίων or βέλτερος, from βέλομαι *volo*; alſo λῷστος from λῶ *volo*, quia *optima quæque maximè volumus.*

lumus. φέρτερος *præſtantior*, aut *qui plus potare poteſt.* Κράτιστος from κράτος *robur*, quod *bonitatis eſt quædam ſpecies.* Πλείων dicitur quaſi πολίων, and πλεῖστος quaſi πόλιστος.

Obs. 4. Some Adjectives in ος caſt away ο or ω; as, Γέραιος, γεραίτερος, γεραίτατος *ſenex.* Παλαιὸς, Σκολαιὸς, Θέρειος, δεξιὸς, &c.

Obs. 5. The *Attics* form many Adjectives in ος by αίτερος and αίτατος; as, ἴδιος, ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, *proprius*, &c. Such are ἥσυχος, ἴσος, μέσος, πλησίος, ὄψιος, πέπων, &c. And many by έστερος and έστατος; as, αἰδοῖος, αἰδοιέστερος, αἰδοιέστατος *venerabilis*, &c. Such are γενναῖος, Σπαρδαῖος, ὡραῖος, ἄμορτος, ἄκρατος, ἄθορυβος, ἀνιηρὸς, &c. And ſome by ίστερος and ίστατος; as, λάλος, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος, *loquax*, by *Syncope*, λάλιστος; ὀλίγος, ὀλίων, ὀλιγίστατος, and ὀλίστος, *parvus*, &c. Alſo ψεύδ-ης, ίστερος, ίστατος *mendax.*

Obs. 6. From βαθὺς, βραχὺς, ταχὺς, μακρὸς, inſtead of the Comparatives βαθίων, βραχίων, ταχίων, μακρίων, the *Poets* have ſometimes βασσων, βράσσων, θάσσων, and μάσσων, &c.

Note, 1. Sometimes (tho' ſeldom) *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are compar'd again; as, χείρων, χειρότερος, *multo pejor*; καλλίων, καλλιώτερος *multo pulchrior.* Ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχίστερος, *minor minimo*, Eph. iii. 8.

N. 2. Some Adjectives, derived from other Parts of Speech, ſeem to *want the Poſitive*; as, theſe from *Subſtantives*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος; ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος; κυδίων, κύδιστος; ῥιγίων, ῥίγιστος; βασιλεύτερος, βασιλεύτατος; κύντερος, κύντατος, &c. From *Verbs*, δεύτερος, δεύτατος, &c. From *Participles*, ἐρῥώμεν-ος, έστερος, έστατος. Add to theſe *Adverbs* and *Preposſitions*; as,

Adverbs.	
Ἄνω, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος.	Πέρᾱ, περαίτερος, περαίτατος.
Κάτω, κατώτερος, κατώτατος.	Πρωΐ, πρωϊαίτερος, πρωϊαίτατος.
Ἔσω, ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτατος.	Πάρα, παραίτερος, παραίτατος.
Ἔξω, ἐξώτερος, ἐξώτατος.	
Ἐγγὺς, ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγύτατος.	*Prepoſitions.*
Πρόσω, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.	Ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος.
Ὀπίσω, ὀπίσερος, ὀπίσατος.	Πρὸ, πρότερος, πρόταλος and πρῶτος.
	Ὑπὸ, ὕστερος, ὕστατος.

N. 3. Some *want the Comparative*; as, Ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπινέστατος; Αὐτὸς, αὐτότατος; Κλεπτὴς, κλεπτίστατος.

N. 4. Some are *Comparatives only*; as, Θεώτερος, ἀφάρτερος, ἀμιλλότερος, &c.

N. 5. Some are *Superlatives only*; as, Ἔσχατος, πύματος, μυχαίτατος, μυχοίτατος vel μύχαλος, ὕψιστος, &c.

N. 6. *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are generally *declined* like other Adjectives. *Comparatives* in ων, eſpecially irregular ones; thus, *Sing.* N. Πλείων, καὶ τὸ -ον *plus*, G. ονος, D. ονι, A. ονα, ο, ω, καὶ τὸ -εν, V. ον. *Dual* N. A. V. ονε, G. D. όνοιν. *Plur.* N. V. ονες, ους, ας, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω, G. όνων, D. οσι, A. ονας, οας, ους, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω.

CHAP.

Obs. If the preceding syllable is *common*, 'tis either, ότερος, ότατος, or ώτερος, ώτατος; as, ἴσος *æqualis*, ισότερος or ἰσώτερος, &c. And such are ἰσχυρὸς *fortis*, φανὸς *perspicuus*, &c.

XVIII. Adjectiva in ις mutantur in εσερος & εσαλος; in ις, αρ, & υς, adjiciunt sibi τερος & ταλος; in ης, υς, & ας, adjiciunt Neutris suis τερος & ταλος; in ω & ων assumunt Nominativis pluralibus τερος & ταλος; in ξ, ubi ος Genitivi mutatur in ισερος & ισαλος; ut,

Ἔνδοξος, ἱκανὸς: Χαρίεις, γασρὶς, μάκαρ, ἁπλοῦς: Εὐσεβὴς, εὐρὺ, μέλαν. Βλακὸς, & τέρενες, ψεύφρονες;

Obs. 1. Ἔνδοξος and ἱκανὸς, are Examples to Rule XVII. The rest to this.

In εις Χαρί-εις, έστερος, έσταλος.
ις Γασρὶς
αρ Μάκαρ } τερος, τατος.
ους Ἁπλοῦς
ης Εὐσεβ-ὴς, ες, τερος, ταλος.

υς Εὐρ-ὺς, ὺ,
ας Μέλ-ας, αν,
ην Τέρ-ην, ενες,
ων Πρόφρ-ων, ονες, } τερος, τατος.
ξ Βλὰ-ξ, κ-ος, ίστερος, ίστατος.

Obs. 2. Adjectives in ὺς are also often changed into ἴων and ιστος; as, εὐρὺς, εὐρίων, εὔριστος. Likewise some in ος are *Irregular*; thus, αἴσχρος, αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος; ἐχθρὸς, ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος; καλὸς, καλλίων, κάλλιστος; οἰκτρὸς, οἰκτίων, οἴκτιστος; ῥάδιος, ῥαΐων, ῥάϊστος, or ῥᾴων, ῥᾷστος; φίλος, φίλτερος and φιλίων, φίλτατος and φίλιστος.

Obs. 3. These are *more irregular*.

Ἀγαθὸς or Ἐσθλὸς, *bonus*, { ἀμείνων, ἄγαθώτατος, ἄρειων, ἄριστος, βελτίων or βέλτερος, βέλτιστος, κρείσσων, κράτιστος, λωίων, λῷστος, φέρτερος, φέρτατος or φέριστος } *melior, optimus.*

Κακὸς, *malus*, { κακώτερος or κακίων, κάκιστος, / χείρων or χερείων, χείριστος, } *pejor, pessimus.*

Μέγας, μείζων, μέγιστος, *magnus, major, maximus.*

Μικρὸς or Ἐλαχὺς, *parvus*, { μικρότερος and μείων, ἧσσων, ἥκιστος, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, } *minor, minimus.*

Πολὺς, πλείων, πλεῖστος, *multus, plus, plurimus.*

For some of which irregularities we may account thus. Ἄρειων, ἄριστος, *melior* or *fortior*, &c. comes from Ἄρης *Mars*; βελτίων or βέλτερος, from βέλομαι *volo*; also λῷστος from λῶ *volo*, quia *optima quæque maximè volumus.*

dumus. φέρτερος *præstantior*, aut *qui plus potare potest.* Κράτιστος from κρατος *robur*, quod *bonitatis est quædam species.* Πλείων dicitur quasi πολίων, and πλεῖστος quasi πώλιστος.

Obs. 4. Some Adjectives in ος cast away ο or ω; as, Γέραιος, γεραίτερος, γεραίτατος *senex.* Παλαιὸς, Σκολαιὸς, Δέξιος, δέξιος, &c.

Obs. 5. The *Attics* form many Adjectives in ος by αίτερος and αίτατος; as, ἴδιος, ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, *proprius*, &c. Such are ἥσυχος, ἴσος, μέσος, πλησίος, ὄψιος, πέπων, &c. And many by έστερος and έστατος; as, αἰδοῖος, αἰδοιέστερος, αἰδοιέστατος *venerabilis*, &c. Such are γεναῖος, Σπαρταῖος, ὡραῖος, ἄμορφος, ἄκρατος, ἄθοος, ἀνιηρὸς, &c. And some by ίστερος and ίστατος; as, λάλος, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος, *loquax*, by *Syncope*, λάλιστος; ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων, ὀλιγίστατος, and ὀλίστος, *parvus*, &c. Also ψεύδ-ης, ίστερος, ίστατος *mendax.*

Obs. 6. From βαθὺς, βραχὺς, ταχὺς, μακρὸς, instead of the Comparatives βαθίων, βραχίων, ταχίων, μακρίων, the *Poets* have sometimes βάσσων, βράσσων, θάσσων, and μάσσων, &c.

Note, 1. Sometimes (tho' seldom) *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are compar'd again; as, χείρων. χειρότερος, *multo pejor*; καλλίων, καλλιώτερος *multo pulchrior.* Ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχίστερος, *minor minimo*, Eph. iii. 8.

N. 2. Some Adjectives, derived from other Parts of Speech, seem to *want the Positive*; as, these from *Substantives*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος; ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος; κυδίων, κύδιστος; ῥιγίων, ῥίγιστος; βασιλεύτερος, βασιλεύτατος; κύντερος, κύντατος, &c. From *Verbs*, δεύτερος, δεύτατος, &c. From *Participles*, ἐρῶμεν-ος, έστερος, έστατος. Add to these *Adverbs* and *Prepositions*; as,

Adverbs.

Ἄνω, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος.
Κάτω, κατώτερος, κατώτατος.
Ἔσω, ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτατος.
Ἔξω, ἐξώτερος, ἐξώτατος.
Ἐγγὺς, ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγύτατος.
Πρόσω, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.
Ὀπίσω, ὀπίστερος, ὀπίστατος.

Πόρρω, πορρώτερος, πορρώτατος.
Πρωΐ, πρωϊαίτερος, πρωϊαίτατος.
Πέρα, περαίτερος, περαίτατος.

Prepositions.

Ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος.
Πρὸ, πρότερος, πρόταιος and πρῶτος.
Ὑπὸ, ὕστερος, ὕστατος.

N. 3. Some *want the Comparative*; as, Ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπινέστατος; Αὐτὸς, αὐτότατος; Κλεπτὴς, κλεπτίστατος.

N. 4. Some are *Comparatives only*; as, Θεώτερος, ἀφάρτερος, ἀμιλλότερος, &c.

N. 5. Some are *Superlatives only*; as, Ἔσχατος, πύματος, μυχαίτατος, μυχοίτατος vel μύχαλος, ὕψιστος, &c.

N. 6. *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are generally *declined* like other Adjectives. *Comparatives* in ων, especially irregular ones; thus, *Sing.* N. Πλείων, καὶ τὸ -ον *plus*, G. ονος, D. ονι, A. ονα, οα, ω, καὶ τὸ -ον, V. ον. *Dual* N. A. V. ονε, G. D. όνοιν. *Plur.* N. V. ονες. οες, ως, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω, G. όνων, D. οσι, A. ονας, οας, ους, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of a PRONOUN.

XIX. PRONOMEN eſt pars orationis, quæ *pro Nomine* uſurpatur.

Pronomina *primitiva* ſunt *novem*, ἐγὼ *ego*, ζὺ *tu*, ἕ *ſui*, ὅτος *hic*, ἐκεῖνος *ille*, αὐτὸς *ipſe*, ὃς *qui*, τίς *quis?* δεῖνα *quidam.*

Pronomina *derivativa* ſunt *undecim*, ἐμὸς *meus*, σὸς *tuus*, ὸς vel ἑὸς *ſuus*, νωΐτερος *noſter duorum*, ζφωΐτερος *veſter duorum*, ἡμέτερος *noſter*, ὑμέτερος *veſter*, ζφέτερος *ſuus*, ἡμεδαπὸς *noſtras*, ὑμεδαπὸς *veſtras*, & ποδαπὸς *cujas?*

Subſtantiva ſunt ἐγὼ, ζὺ, & ἕ.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. Ἐζώ.	N. A. νῶϊ νώ.	N. ἡμεῖς.
G. ἐμέ̆ vel μέ̆.		G. ἡμῶν.
D. ἐμοί vel μοί.	G. D. νῶϊν νῷν.	D. ἡμῖν.
A. ἐμέ vel μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. σύ.		N. ὑμεῖς.
G. σέ̆.	N.A.V. σφῶϊ σφῶ.	G. ὑμῶν.
D. σοί.		D. ὑμῖν.
A. σέ.	G. D. σφῶϊν σφῷν.	A. ὑμᾶς.
V. σύ.		V. ὑμεῖς.

Sing.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. *caret.*	N. A. σφωὲ, σφὲ.	N. σφεῖς.
G. ἕ.		G. σφῶν.
D. οἱ.	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφὶν.	D. σφίσι.
A. ἓ.		A. σφᾶς.

Cætera Pronomina ſunt *Adjectiva.*

Sing.	*D.*	*Plur.*
N. ὅτ☉, αὕτη, τοῦτο.	N. A. τούτω, ταύτα, τούτω. G. D. τούτοιν, ταύταιν, τούτοιν.	N. οἵτι, αἵται, ταῦτα.
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου.		G. τούτων.
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.		D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.
A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο.		A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

Obs. In like manner are declined its *Compounds*, τοι-οῦτος *talis*, τοσ-οῦτος *tantus*, and τηλικ-οῦτος *tantus*; as, τηλικοῦτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικοῦτο, G. τηλικούτου, τηλικαύτης, τηλικούτου, &c. But the *Attics* make theſe ου in the Neuter.

XX. Αὐτὸς *ipſe*, & ἐκεῖν☉ *ille*, faciunt Neutrum per ο, & declinantur ut ὃς *qui*, Relativum.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.	N. A. ὥ, ἁ, ὥ.	N. οἵ, αἵ, ἅ.
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ.		G. ὧν.
D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ.	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς.
A. ὅν, ἥν, ὅ.		A. οὕς, ἅς, ἅ.

Obs. An Article put before αὐτός, ſignifies *idem*; as, ὁ αὐτὸς, ἡ αὐτῆ, τὸ αὐτὸ (or ταυτό or ταυτόν, &c.) *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, &c. Ἄλλος, η, ο, *alius*, is declined like ὃς *qui*.

XXI. *Sing.*	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
M.F. N.		M.F. N.
N. τίς, τί.	N, A. τίνε.	N. τίνες, τίνα.
G. τίνος.		G. τίνων.
D. τίνι.	G. D. τίνοιν.	D. τίσι.
A. τίνα, τί.		A. τίνας, τίνα.

Obs. Add to this τις, τινὸς, *aliquis*, which differs only in *accent* from τις *quis*, whoſe compounds ὅστις, *quivis*, *quilibet*, *quiſquis*, *quicunque*, is declined like ὅς and τίς. N. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, G. ὅτινος, ἧστινος, ἅτινος, &c. But in ὁστισῦν, ὁτιοῦν, ὁτιῦν, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, περ is only an *Expletive*.

XXII. Δεῖνα, *quidem*, *quædam*, *quoddam*, plerumque eſt indeclinabile, aliquando tamen ſic declinatur: *Sing.* N. δεῖνα vel δεὶς, G. δεῖνος vel δείναλος, D. δεῖνι vel δείναλι, A. δεῖνα.

Cætera Pronomina, ἐμὸς, σὸς, ὃς, νωΐτερος, ϛφωΐτερος, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, ϛφέτερος, ἡμεδαπὸς, ὑμεδαπὸς, & ποδαπὸς, ad formam *Adjectivorum* ejuſdem terminationis inflectuntur.

Pleraque Pronomina carent *Vocativo*; ſi vero habeant, ſimilis eſt Nominativo.

Obs. 1. Sometimes for ἑϝῶ the *Attics* have ἐϝϛε, and in the Dative ἔμοιγε, but in other Caſes the words are ſeparate; as, ἐμοῦ γε, ἐμὲ γε, &c.

Obs. 2. The *Dorians* uſe μίν and γίν for *ipſum*, *ipſam*, *ipſos*, *ipſas*, *ipſa*, and ſometimes for *ipſius*. They uſe alſo ϛφός, ϛφέος, ᾱ, ον, for *ſuus*, from ϛφέ *ſe*, Sing. and Plur. which they uſe for ἑ *ſe*.

Obs. 3. The *Derivatives* are formed of their *Primitives*; thus, Ἐμὸς, ἡ, ὸν, *meus*, *a*, *um*, from G. ἐμοῦ, in N. ἐϝῶ. Σὸς, σὴ, σὸν, *tuus*, from σοῦ, in N. σύ. Ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, *ſuus*, from G. οὗ *ſui*. Νωΐτερος, α, ον, *noſter duorum*, from νῶϊ, the Dual of ἐϝῶ. Σφωΐτερος, α, ον, *veſter duorum*, from ϛφῶϊ, the Dual of σύ. Ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *noſter*, from ἡμεῖς *nos*. Ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *veſter*, from ὑμεῖς *vos*. Σφέτερος, α, ον, *ſuus*, from ϛφεῖς *ipſi*, the Plural of οὗ *ſui*. Ἡμεδαπὸς, ἡ, ὸν, *noſtras*, from ἡμεῖς *nos*, and δαπεδὸν *ſolum*. So ὑμεδαπὸς *veſtras*, and ποδαπὸς *cujas*, of ὑμεῖς *vos*, ποῖος *qualis*.

Obs. 4. The *Compounds* ἐμαυτοῦ, *mei ipſius*, ϛεαυτοῦ *tui ipſius*, have only the Singular; but ἑαυτοῦ both Singular and Plural. All of them want the Nominative and Vocative; as,

Sing. G. ἐμαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ. D. ἐμαυτῷ, ῇ, ῷ. A. ἐμαυτόν, ὴν, ό.
G. ϛεαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, &c.
Sing. G. ἑαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, &c.
Plur. G. ἑαυτ-ῶν. D. οῖς, αῖς, οῖς. A. ὡς, ὰς, ά. Or,
G. ϛεῶν αὐτῶν. D. ϛεῖσιν αὐτοῖς. A. ϛεᾶς αὐτὰς.

But

But cuſtom ſeems to have introduced theſe compoſitions contrary to reaſon; for σὲ is the Accuſative, and αὐτῦ the Genitive; ἓ is Singular, and αὐτὲς Plural. Whence *Homer* generally writes ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, σὲ αὐτὸν, ἓ αὐτὸν, or only αὐτὸν, and ϹΦᾶς αὐτὲς, never ἐμαυτὸν, ϹΕαυτὸν, ἑαυτὸν, or ἑαυτὲς, &c.

Obs. 5. Theſe might have been added to Pronouns, τοῖος *talis*, οἷος *qualis*, ϖοῖος *qualis*, ὅσος or ἡλίκος *quantus*, ϖόσοι *quot*, ϖοσὸς *quotus*, ποταπὸς *cujus*, ποσαπλᾶς *quotuplex*, ὁπαῖος *quiſnam*, ἕκαϛος *quiſque*, ἕτερος *alter*, πότερος *uter*, ϗδέτερος *neuter*, ἑκάτερος *alteruter*, &c.

CHAP. IV.

§. 1. *Of a* VERB, *and its* ACCIDENTS.

XXIII. VERBUM per *Modos*, *Tempora*, *Numeros*, *Perſonas*, *Voces*, & *Conjugationes*, declinatur.

MODI ſunt quinque, *Indicativus*, *Imperativus*, *Optativus*, *Subjunctivus*, & *Infinitivus*.

TEMPORA ſunt novem, *Præſens*, *Imperfectum*, *Perfectum*, *Pluſquamperfectum*, *Aoriſtus primus*, *Aoriſtus ſecundus*, *Futurum primum*, *Futurum ſecundum*, & *Paulo poſt-futurum* quod ſolum in Paſſivâ admittitur.

NUMERI ſunt tres, *Singularis*, *Dualis*, *Pluralis*. & in ſingulis Numeris tres PERSONÆ.

VOCES etiam ſunt tres, *Activa*, *Paſſiva*, & *Media*.

CONJUGATIONES ſunt duæ; nempe, *Prima* in ω, ut τύπϖω *verbero*, τιμάω *honoro*; & *Secunda* in μι, ut ἵϛημι *ſto*, τίθημι *pono*.

OBS. 1. In Latin, the *Optative* and *Subjunctive* Moods are alike, but in Greek they differ.

OBS. 2. Beſides the *Tenſes* of the Latins, the Greeks have *four* more, viz. *Futurum ſecundum*, *Aoriſtus primus*, *Aoriſtus ſecundus*, and *Paulo-poſt-futurum*. The *ſecond* Future is leſs uſed than the *firſt*, eſpecially in Paſſives. The *Paulo-poſt-futurum* is but ſeldom uſed, and then only in the Paſſive, ſignifying a thing immediately to be done; as, τετύψομαι *mox verberabor*. The Ἀόριστοι Χρόνοι or *Indefinite Tenſes*, are ſo call'd, becauſe (perhaps) they're often uſed indifferently either for the *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, or *Pluperfect*; tho' moſtly for the *Perfect*, whence the *Claſſics* uſe them oftener than the *Perfect* itſelf. However they're alſo ſometimes uſed for the *Preſent*, and alſo for the *Future*, eſpecially in Imperatives and Subjunctives.—But the moſt accurate obſervations on *Tenſes* that I have met with, are the late Reverend Dr. *Samuel Clarke*'s, in his notes upon *Homer*, who plainly denies this promiſcuous uſe of the *Aoriſt Tenſes*; his words are, "Hæc quidem tempora (ſcil. χρόνοι Ἀόριστοι) vim ſuam variè ſortiuntur, partim ex *præſentibus*, partim ex *præteritis* & *futuris*, interdum etiam ex *Thematis ipſius* naturâ. Quamobrem hæc quidem neque in *diverſis linguis* ſingula ſingulis reſpondent, neque in *ejuſdem linguæ* verbis omnibus; & interdum una eademque vox, pro diverſo orationis contextu, diverſum habet ſignificatum: non utique promiſcuè & ἀλόγως, ſed certâ quâdam & definitâ ratione." This, in reſpect to *Homer*, he has demonſtrated. See his *Notes* on Il. α. ver. 37. δ. ver. 492. ε. ver. 587. ζ. ver. 124. Υ. ver. 322, &c.

OBS. 3. For *Numbers* and *Perſons*, ſee the obſervation on the Dual Number, p. 12.

OBS. 4. Moſt Greek Verbs have three *Voices*, *Active*, *Paſſive*, and *Media*. The *Media* is declined partly like the *Active*, as in the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenſes; and partly like the *Paſſive*, as in all other Tenſes: However its *ſignification* is generally *Active*, eſpecially in *Perfectis*, *Aoriſtis*, and *Futuris*; but its Preſent and Preterimperfect, being always the ſame as in the *Paſſive*, ſignifies either *actively* or *paſſively*; as, τύπτομαι, *verbero*, *verberor*. This is the general ſenſe of *Grammarians*, but Dr. *Clarke* has more critically diſtinguiſh'd the primogenial uſe of the Middle Voice. See his notes on *Homer*, Il. γ. ver. 141.

OBS. 5. Obſerve that ſome Verbs are *Tranſitive*; as, τύπτω *verbero*; ſome *Abſolute* or *Neuter*; as, ζῶ *vivo*; and ſome *Deponent*; as, δέχομαι *accipio*, ἐργάζομαι *operor*; which laſt, tho' they have no *Active* ending, ſignify *actively* in all their Tenſes, and are declined *partim Paſſivâ*, *partim Mediâ Voce*, as will be hereafter ſeen. But note, the *Paſſive Aoriſtus* 1. of *Deponents* ſignifies ſometimes *paſſively*; as, ἐδέχθην *acceptus ſum*.

OBS. 6. *Clenard*, *Camden*, *Leeds*, and moſt other Grammarians, except *Weller*, *Verwey*, and *Lowe*, make *thirteen* Conjugations; ſix *Barytones* in ω; as, τύπτω, λέγω, ἀνύτω, πλάσσω, τέμνω, τίω; three *contracted*; as, ποιέω, ῶ, βοάω, ῶ, χρυσόω, ῶ; and four *in* μι; as, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι, ζεύγνυμι. Which multitude (*turba quidem tyronibus terribilis*) may be reduced to *two*, for theſe brief reaſons founded on a Grammatical *Axiom*, which few will diſallow, viz. *Ubicunque nulla eſt differentia formationis, ibi nova Declinatio aut Conjugatio fingi non debet*. *Firſt* therefore, if all *Barytones* in ω in their Preſent, Future, and Preterperfect Tenſes, which are their radical Tenſes, are formed by *one* and the *ſame* Rule or Method, why mayn't *one Conjugation* for 'em ſuffice? And if all *contracted Verbs* are formed like 'em (except in their *Contractions*, which depend upon the ſame laws as the *Contractions of Nouns*) why mayn't they be included too?—But, *ſecondly*, as for Verbs in μι, tho' they come of Verbs in ω, and differ from them only in *three* Tenſes; yet ſeeing in theſe *three* Tenſes they have one common and peculiar form to themſelves, widely differing from Verbs in ω, Reaſon and Method, for the eaſe of Learners, and to prevent confuſion, claim a *ſecond* Conjugation. *Verbum ſat*, &c.

§. 2.

§. 2. *Of the* First Conjugation, *or* Declining VERBS *in* ω.

XXIV. IN Conjugatione Verborum in ω ſunt quatuor conſideranda, *Characteriſtica*, *Terminatio*, *Augmentum*, & *Penultima*.

Characteristica *Litera* conſideratur in tribus præcipuis Temporibus Verbi, *Præſenti*, *Perfecto*, & *Futuro primo*; ut,

Τύ-Π-τω, τύ-Ψ-ω, τέ-τυ-Φ-α, *verbero*.

Terminatio *Futurorum* omnium cujuſcunque Modi ac Vocis eſt plerumque eadem cum Terminatione *Præſentis* ejuſdem Modi & Vocis. Sic quoque *Imperfecti* & *Aoriſti ſecundi* Activæ Vocis & Mediæ.

Præſens & *Imperfectum* ſunt omnino ſimilia niſi in Indicativo, ſic quoque *Perfectum* & *Pluſquamperfectum*.

Augmentum habet locum in omnibus *Præteritis* & *Aoriſtis* Indicativorum, atque in *Perfecto* & *Paulo-poſt-futuro* omnium Modorum & Participiorum.

Penultima in quibuſdam temporibus mutatur, præcipue *Aoriſtis ſecundis*, *Futuris ſecundis*, ac *Perfecto* & *Pluſquamperfecto Medio*.

OBS. THE *eaſieſt* and moſt *conciſe* GENERAL METHOD to underſtand *GREEK VERBS.*

When in an Author we meet with a *Greek Verb*, the *four* things to be conſider'd are its *Characteriſtic*, *Termination*, *Augmentum*, and *Penultima*.

I. The CHARACTERISTIC diſcovers its Tenſe, and to which of the three principal parts of the Verb it belongs, and at length its ending in *Radice*, the mutual variations being as follow, *viz.*

Charact. of the *Preſent.*		*Future,*	*Preterperfect.*
1. In *Labials,*	π, β, φ, πλ.	ψ.	φ.
As,	Τέρ-πω	τέρ-ψω	τέτερ-φα, Delecto.
	Λεί-βω	λέι-ψω	λέλει-φα, Sacrifico.
	Γρά-φω	γρά-ψω	γέγρα-φα, Scribo.
	Τύ-πλω	τύ-ψω	τέτυ-φα, Verbero.
2. In *Palatines,*	κ, γ, χ, σσ, τλ.	ξ.	χ.
As,	Πλέ-κω	πλέ-ξω	πέπλε-χα, Plico.
	Λέ-γω	λέ-ξω	λέλε-χα, Dico.
	Βρέ-χω	βρέ-ξω	βέβρε-χα, Rigo.
	Ὀρύ-σσω or τλω.	ὀρύ-ξω	ὤρυ-χα, Fodio.
3. In *Linguals,*	τ, δ, θ, ζ, ω pure.	σ.	κ.
As,	Ἀνύ-τω	ἀνύ-σω	ἤνυ-κα, Perficio.
	Σπεύ-δω	σπεύ-σω	ἔσπευ-κα, Feſtino.
	Πεί-θω	πείσ-σω	πέπει-κα, Suadeo.
	Φράζ-ω	φρά-σω	πέφρα-κα, Dico.
	Τί-ω	τί-σω	τέτι-κα, Honoro.
4. In *Liquids,*	λ, μ, ν, ρ, μν.	ω.	κ.
As,	Ψάλ-λω	ψαλ-ῶ	ἔψαλ-κα, Pſallo.
	Νέ-μω	νεμ-ῶ	νενέμη-κα, Diſtribuo.
	Φαί-νω	φαν-ῶ	πέφαγ-κα, Oſtendo.
	Σπεί-ρω	σπερ-ῶ	ἔσπαρ-κα, Sero.
	Τέ-μνω	τεμ-ῶ	τετέμη-κα, Scindo.

For in all Verbs, every Tenſe agrees in its *Characteriſtic* with one of theſe three. Thus,

Every *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect* agrees with the PRESENT Indicative Active without exception. And ſo commonly do every 2 *Aoriſt*, 2 *Future*, *Middle Perfect*, and *Pluperfect*, except that in πλ, κλ, λλ, μν, the ſecond letter is rejected, their *penultima* being generally ſhort. Vide *Penultima*, &c.

Every 1 *Future*, and 1 *Aoriſt*, of the Active and Middle Voices, follows the Characteriſtic of the *firſt* FUTURE Indicative Active. Except five, 1 *Aoriſts*, ἔθηκα poſui, ἔδωκα dedi, ἧκα miſi, εἶπα dixi, and ἤνεγκα tuli. *Note*, ſome Verbs in σσω form their 1 *Future* in σω; as, ἀῤῥώσσω venor, ἀῤῥώσω, &c. Some in ζω form ξω; as, αἰάζω *ejulo*, αἰάξω: ἁρπάζω, ἁρπάξω and ἁρπάσω, &c. Some in ζω form γξω; as, κλάζω, κλάγξω, &c. Four *Futures* change the *Spiritus* of the *Preſent*, τρέχω, θρέξω; τρέφω, θρέψω; ἔχω, ἕξω; τύφω, θύψω. Every *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* Active agrees with the PRETERPERFECT Indicative Active without exception. And ſo do every *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *firſt Aoriſt*, *firſt Future*, and *Paulo-poſt-future* of the Paſſive; except that in the Characteriſtics (*ſeeing* φ *and* χ, *according to the Rules of Orthography, ſee page* 3, *can't ſtand before* μ, σ, τ, *nor can* κ *before* σ *or* θ, *therefore*) φ, χ, before μ, κ, τ, and κ before μ, σ, τ, θ, (*as in the Terminations* μαι, σαι, ται, μεθον, θον, &c. are changed thus, πμ, πς, πλ, are put for φμ, φς, φλ;

*γκα

*Ionic ἤνεικα (from ἐνείκω)

as

as from τέτυφα come τέτυμμαι, πσαι, πται, &c. and γμ, ξ, κτ, are put for χμ, χσ, χτ; as, from λέλε-χα come λέλε-γμαι, ξαι, κται, &c. and σμ, σ, ς, σθ, are put for κμ, κσ, κτ, κθ; as from πέπει κα come πέπει-σμαι, σαι, ςαι, σθον, &c.

N. 1. In *Liquids*, and generally in ω *pure*, if the penultima of the *Perfect* be long, κ is loſt before μ and τ, as it is before σ; and alſo before θ; as, *Aor.* 1. ἐψάλ θην, unleſs when σμ is found in the *Perfect*, for then κ as at other times is chang'd into σ; as, πέπεισμαι, *Aor.* 1. ἐπείσθην: Theſe *Aor.* 1. are irregular, ἐμνήσθην *recordatus ſum*, ἐῤῥώσθην *convalui*, ἐσώθην *ſervatus ſum*, εὑρέθην *inventus ſum*, ἠρέθην *ſublatus ſum*, ἠνέθην *laudatus ſum*, &c.

N. 2. In *Liquids* the Characteriſtics λ and ρ are retain'd before κ; as, ἔψαλ-κα, ἔσπαρ-κα: But μ never comes before κ without inſerting η; as, νενίμη-κα from νέμω *diſtribuo*: and ν before κ is rejected unleſs in Verbs in αίνω, and polyſyllables in ύνω, where 'tis turn'd into γ, as from κλί-νω, κέκλι-κα, and from φαίνω, πέφαγκα. And juſt as λ, μ, ν, ρ, are in the *Perfect* Active before κ, ſo are they in the *Paſſive* Tenſes before μ, σ, τ, θ, except that γ turns into its ν, and before μ into μ.

N. 3. The firſt Vowel of the *Preſent* is often rejected from *Preterperfects* in κα; as, καλέω *voco*, κέκληκα not κεκάληκα.

II. The TERMINATION helps to diſcover the *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tenſe*, *Number* and *Perſon* of a Verb.

The *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect* in all Moods are alike, except in the Indicative; and ſo are the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect*.

The Terminations of the *Future* Tenſes of every particular Mood is like the *Preſent* of the ſame Mood in all Voices: Except that in the 2d *Futures* of the Active and Middle Voices, when η and ο ſtand firſt in the Termination, they're turn'd into ει and ου; ſo it is likewiſe in the *firſt Futures* of Liquids, in the Active and Middle Voices; thus when the *Preſent* has ομαι, εσθαι, theſe have οῦμαι, εῖσθαι, &c. Furthermore, to the Termination of the *Preſent* Paſſive, the 1 *Future* prefixes θης, the 2 *Future* ης, and the *Paulo poſt-future* σ; ſo that of ομαι, comes θησομαι, ησομαι, σομαι.

In the *Middle Voice*, the *Preſent* and *Imperfect* are the very ſame words as in the *Paſſive*. The *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect* have the ſame Termination as in the *Active*. Every *ſecond Aoriſt* in the *Active* and *Middle Voices* have the ſame Termination as the *Preterimperfect* of the ſame Mood. So that no Tenſe in the *Middle Voice* but the *firſt Aoriſt* has a peculiar Termination.

In the *Paſſive*, the Terminations of the *two Aoriſts* are alike; but the firſt prefixes θ to their common Termination, having θην, θης, &c. where the *ſecond* has ην, ης, &c. *Note*, in the Imperative the *firſt* has θητι inſtead of θηθι for ſound's ſake, and the *ſecond* κθ for κτι, &c.

The *Aoriſts* ſupply the Place of *Futures* in the *Imperative* and *Subjunctive*, where they are wanted.

The *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* of the *Optative* and *Subjunctive Paſſive* are uſually ſupplied by the Perfect *Participle*, and the Tenſes of εἰμὶ *ſum*.

But theſe and the reſt may perhaps be more eaſily learn'd by *ſight*, thus.

The

The *Primary* Terminations of every Tenſe.

Tenses.	Voice.	Indicat.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Particip
Preſent and Fut.	Active.	ω	ε	οιμι	ω	ειν	ων
Imp. and Aor. 2.	Active.	ον					
Perfect.	Act. and Mid.	α	ε	οιμι	ω	έναι	ώς
Pluperfect.	Act. and Mid.	ειν					
Aoriſt 1.	Active.	α	ον	αιμι	ω	αι	ας

Tenses.	Voice.	Indicat.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Particip.
Preſent and Fut.	Paſſ. and Mid.	ομαι	ε	οίμην	ωμαι	εσθαι	όμενος
Imperf.	Paſſ. and Mid	ομην					
Aoriſt 2.	Middle.			ἕιμην	ῶ		
Perfect.	Paſſive.	μαι	σο	μένος	μένος	θαι	μένος
Pluperfect.	Paſſive.	μην					
Aoriſt 1. and 2.	Paſſive.	ην	ηθι	έιην	ῶ	ῆναι	είς
Aoriſt 1.	Middle.	άμην	αι	αίμην	ῶμαι	ασθαι	άμενος

Compare thoſe *Tables* with the following.

The Terminations of the *Perſons*.

Active.	Singular. 1.	2.	3.	Dual. 1.	2.	3.	Plural. 1.	2.	3.
Preſent and Fut.	ω	εις	ει		ετον	ετον	ομεν	ετε	ουσι
Imperfect and Aoriſt 2.	ον	ες	ε		ετον	έτην	ομεν	ετε	ον
Perfect Act. and Mid.	α	ας	ε		ατον	ατον	αμεν	ατε	ασι
Pluperfect Act. and Mid.	ειν	εις	ει		ειτον	είτην	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν
Aoriſt 1. Act.	α	ας	ε		ατον	άτην	αμεν	ατε	αν
Aoriſt 1. 2. Paſſ.	ην	ης	η		ητον	ήτην	ημεν	ητε	ησαν
Opt. Pret. Perf. Fut. Act.	οιμι	οις	οι		οιτον	οίτην	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν
Optat. Aoriſt 1. Act.	αιμι	αις	αι		αιτον	αίτην	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν
Subj. Pr. Perf. A. 1. 2. and Aor. 1. 2. Paſſ.	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι

Passive.									
Pres. and Fut. P. and Mid.	ομαι		ῆλαι	όμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	ονται
Imp. P. Aor. 2. Mid.	όμην	ου	ετο	όμεθον	εσθον	έσθην	όμεθα	εσθε	οντο
Perfect Paſſ.	μαι	σαι	ται	μεθον	θον	θον	μεθα	θε	νται
Pluperfect Paſſ.	μην	σο	το	μεθον	θην	θον	μεθα	θε	ντο
Aoriſt 1. Mid.	άμην	ω	ατο	άμεθον	ασθην	άσθην	άμεθα	ασθε	αντο
Optat. Pr. and Fut. Paſſ.	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
Optat. Aor. 1. Mid.	αίμην	αιο	αίλο	αίμεθον	αισθον	αίσθην	αίμεθα	αισθε	αιντο
Sub. Pr. P. and A. 1. M.	ωμαι	ῃ	ῆλαι	ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον	ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται

The Termination of *Imperatives*.

Active.	Singular. 1.	2.	3.	Dual. 1.	2.	3.	Plural. 1.	2.	3.
Pres. Perf. and Aor. 2.		ε	έτο		ον	-ων		-ε	ωσαν
Aoriſt 1.		ον	άτω						

Passive.									
Present.		ου	εσθ-ω						
Aoriſt 1. and 2.		ηθ-ι	ήτ-ω		-ον	ων		-ε	-ωσαν
Perfect.		-σο	-θω						
Aoriſt 1. Middle.		αι	άσθ-ω						

You

You may obſerve here *firſt*, that ſuch as follow the *Active Analogy* are very much alike. For the *ſecond Perſon* ſingular ends always in ς, except Imperatives. The *third* comes of the ſecond by rejecting ς; but of ας comes ε. The *firſt* Perſon Dual is wanting in all theſe, becauſe the firſt Perſon plural ends in μεν. The *ſecond* Dual comes of the *ſecond* ſingular, by turning ς into τον; but from εις and ης of ω, caſt away ι and the *punctum ſubſcriptum*. The *third* Dual is in all Voices the ſame with the *ſecond*, when the third plural ends in σι or ται; otherwiſe ον the ſecond is changed into την for the third; but the Imperatives into ων. The *firſt* Perſon plural is made of the ſecond Singular, changing ς into μεν; but ει from ω turns into ο, ſo does ε, but η into ω. The *ſecond* Plural is made of the *ſecond* Dual, changing ον into ε. The *third* Plural, you ſee, changes the *firſt* Plural μεν ſometimes into σι, ſometimes ν, ſometimes σαν, and ſometimes εν; but in the Preſent Indicative we ſay υσι not οσι.

Obſerve *ſecondly*, that ſuch as follow the *Paſſive Analogy*, have another Method of Formation, except in the *third* Perſon Dual, and *ſecond* Plural. Conſult the *Table* for the *ſecond* and *third* Perſons Singular. The *firſt* Perſon Dual, and the *firſt* Plural come of the *firſt* Singular, by changing μαι or μην into μεθον for the Dual, and into μεθα for the Plural. The *ſecond* Dual is made of the *third* Singular by turning ται or το into σθον; but in the Perfect and Plupperfect Indicative only into θον. The *third* Plural is made of the *third* Singular, by turning ε before τ into ον; but in the Perfect and Pluperfect, when a Conſonant comes before τ, it is made of the *firſt* Singular by *Circumlocution*, viz. μαι is turn'd into μένοι εἰσί, and μην into μένοι ἦσαν.

III. The AUGMENTUM (ſo call'd *quòd auget Præſentis aut Syllabarum numerum, aut primæ Syllabæ Quantitatem.*) is next to be conſider'd, as having a Place in all *Preterimperfects Preterperfects*, *Preterpluperfects*, and *Aoriſts* of Indicatives, and in all *Preterperfects*, *Preterpluperfects*, and *Paulo-poſt-futures* whatever. Thus—every Verb begins either with a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Conſonant*.

1. If it begins with a *changeable* Vowel or Diphthong, *viz.* with α, ε, ο, αι, αυ, οι, they are chang'd thus in the forementioned Tenſes, α and ε into η, ο into ω, αι into ῃ, αυ into ηυ, οι into ῳ; as, Ἀκούω, *in Imperfecto* ἤκουον: ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθον: ὀρύττω, ὤρυττον: αἴρω, ἦρον: αὐξάνω, ηὔξανον: οἰκίζω, ᾤκιζον. But if the Verb begins with an *Immutable* (that is any other) Vowel or Diphthong, *viz.* with η, ι, υ, ω, ει, ευ, υ, the ſame will be the Beginning of all Tenſes; as, ἥκω, ἥκειν, &c.

2. If the Verb begins with a *Conſonant*, then ε is prefixed to all the aforeſaid Tenſes; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.——Before which ε (if the Verb begins with a *ſingle* Conſonant, or a *Mute* with a *Liquid*) in all *Perfects*, *Pluperfects*, and *Paulo-poſt-futures*, is prefixed the ſame Conſonant that follows ε; as, τέτυφα, &c. But for *Aſpirates* φ, χ, θ, are prefix'd *Tenues* π, κ, τ; as, φράζω, πέφρακα. In *Preterpluperfects* of the Indicative another ε is prefix'd before that Conſonant; as, ἐτετύφειν.——But if the Verb begins with a double Conſonant, then only ε is prefix'd to all the augmented Tenſes.

N. 1. If a Verb begins with ρ, the ρ is *doubled* in all the augmented Tenſes; as, ῥίπτω, *Imp.* ἔῤῥιπτον, *Perf.* ἔῤῥιφα, &c. But the *Poets* don't always obſerve this.

N. 2. Some Verbs beginning with ε, *take* ι after ε for their Augment in ſome Tenſes; as, ἔχω, Imp. εἶχον: ἐάω, Imp. εἴαον, εἶων, Aor. 1. εἴασα: ἐθίζω, Aor. 1. εἴθισα: ἐθίζομαι, Pret. εἴθισμαι: ἔθω, P. M. εἴωθα: ἕω, Pret. εἷκα: ἕλκω, ἑλκέω or ἑλκύω *traho*, Imp. εἷλκον or εἵλκυον: ἕπομαι, εἱπόμην: ἑρπάζομαι, Imp ἡρπαζόμην, P. ἡρπασμαι: ἑρέω, Perf. εἴρηκα: ἑστήκω, Plup. εἱστήκειν: ἕω, A. 1. εἷσα, Paſſ. P. εἷσμαι: ἑστιάω, εἱστίων. Αἱρέω in Aor. 2. has εἷλον from ἕλω *obſolete*: and ἕπω *obſolete* has Aor. 1. εἶπα, Aor. 2. εἶπον, and the ſame Augment in all Moods. If in a Verb ε comes *before* ο, it only changes ο into ω for the *Augment*; as, ἑορτάζω, ἑώρταζον.

N. 3. Four Verbs beginning with α have *no Augment*, ἄω, ἄον: ἄιω, ἄιον: ἀνθίσσω, ἀνθισσον: ἀνδρίζομαι, ἀνδρίζόμην. Likewiſe Verbs in οι have no Augment, which are deriv'd from οἴαξ *temo*, οἶνος *vinum*, οἰωνὸς *volucris*, οἶστρος *œſtrum*; as, οἰακίζω, οἰνίζω, οἰωνοσκοπέω,

οἰωνοσκοπέω, οἰστρέω. Add to these οἰόομαι, οἰκτρέω, οἰμάω, οἰδάνω. These have for their *Augment* ω or οι, *viz.* οἰμώζω, οἰνόω, οἰνοχοέω, &c.

N. 4. In *Compound Verbs*, — 1. If there's no Preposition, the Augment's at the *Beginning*; as, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφεον; αὐτομολέω, ηὐτομόλεον: so it is also in Verbs compounded with εὖ and δυς if a Consonant or immutable Vowel follows; as, δυσυχέω, ἐδυσύχεον: But if a changeable Vowel or Diphthong follow, the Augment's in the Middle; as, εὐορκέω, εὐώρκεον. — 2. If the Verb is compounded with a Preposition that don't change the Signification, the Augment's commonly at the *Beginning*; as, εὕδω and καθεύδω *dormio* ἐκάθευδον, &c. or if it is compounded with *a privative*; as, ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνεον: But otherwise if the Preposition changes the Signification, the Augment's generally in the *Middle*; as, προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον, &c. — 3. If the simple Verb is not in Use some have their Augment at the *Beginning*; as, ἀμφισβητέω, ἠμφισβήτεον, &c. Some in the *Middle*; as, ἀπολαύω, ἀπέλαυον, &c.

N. 5. Some few have an Augment both in the *Beginning* and *Middle*; as, ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν: ἀνέχομαι, ἠνειχόμην and ἠνεσχόμην: διαιτάω, P. δεδιήτημαι: ἐκδιαιτάω, ἐκδεδιήτημαι: ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλημαι: παροινέω, ἐπαρώνεον: So, μεμελοποίημαι and ὠνοματοποίημαι from μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω, &c.

N. 6. Some few are *variously* augmented in various Tenses; thus, Ἐγγυάω, Aor. 1. ἠγγύησα, Perf. ἐγγεγύηκα: ἀντιβολέω, Imp. ἠντιβόλουν, A. 1. ἀντεβόλησα, &c. Ἐμπολάω augments both the Syllable and Quantity, as in Perf. ἐμπεπόληκα *Lucian*, and ἠμπόληκα *Sophocles*, &c.

IV. The PENULTIMA, or *Vowel preceding the Characteristic*, in Greek Verbs, must likewise be consider'd. Because

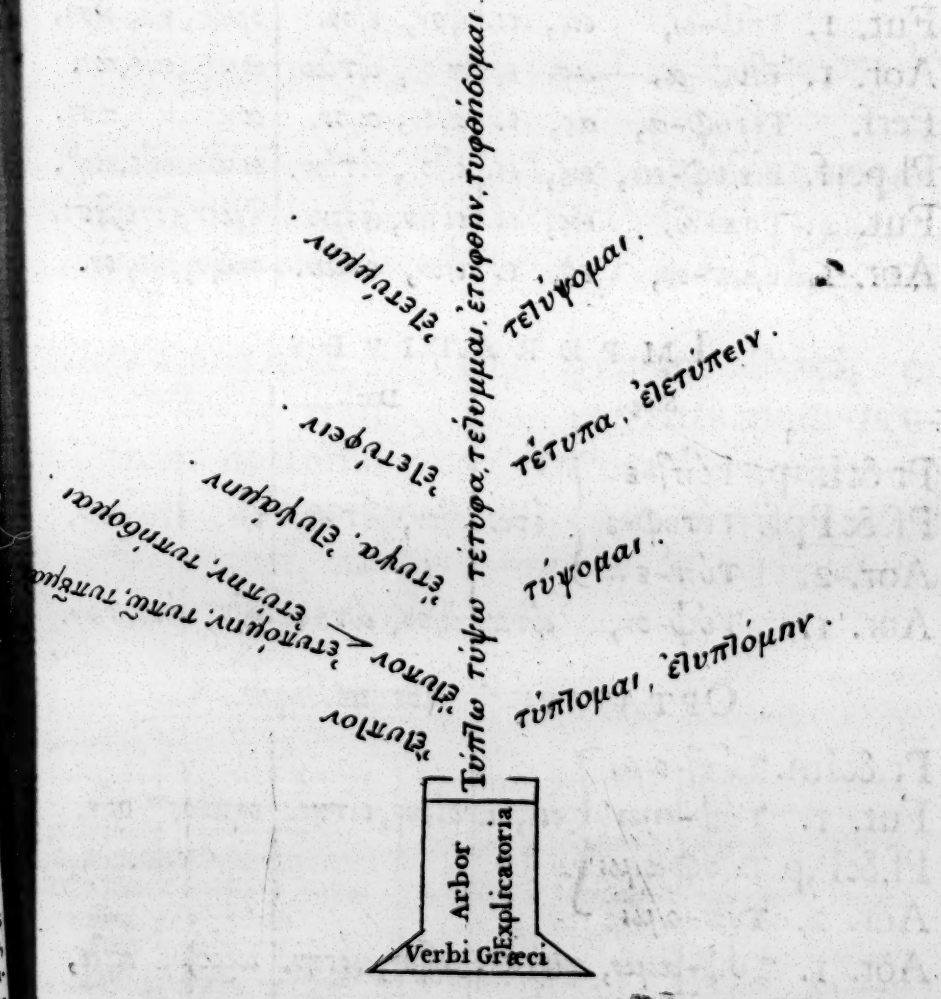
1. In *second Aorists* and *second Futures* the Penultima being generally short, the *Penultima of the Present* is changed thus, viz. ε, ι, ω, αι, αυ into α; as, δέρω, in Aor. 2. ἔδαρον, Fut. 2. δαρῶ: λήθω, ἔλαθον: τρώγω, ἔτραγον: καίω, ἔκαυσα: παύω, ἔπαυσα: except ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον, ἔφλεγον, ἔνεγκον, from βλέπω, λέγω, φλέγω, ἐνέγκω. The *Diphthongs* ει, ευ, ου, are changed into ι, υ, ο; as, λείπω, ἔλιπον: φεύγω, ἔφυγον: ἀκούω, ἤκουσα: except in *Liquids* ει is changed into α in Dissyllables; as, Σπείρω, ἔσπαρον; and into ε in Trisyllables; as, ὀφείλω, ὤφελον. If the Penultima of the Present is long by Position, the last Consonant is rejected in Aor. 2; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον: κάμνω, ἔκαμον: τίκτω, ἔτεκον. Verbs in ζω, σσω, or τ̃ω, if they have their first Future in ξω, form their Aor. 2. in γον; if in σω, in δον; as, τάσσω or τάττω, τάξω, ἔταγον; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον. These have their Aor. 2. long by Necessity, *viz.* Dissyllables that begin with a Vowel or Diphthong; as, ἄδω, ᾖδον, εὑρέω, εὗρον, &c. and where many Consonants meet; as, μάρπτω, ἔμαρπτον; τέρπω, ἔταρπον: and πέρθω, ἔπαρθον: δέρκω, ἔδαρκον, &c. —— but the *Poets* shorten these by *Metathesis*, ἔπραθον, ἔδρακον, &c. and most *circumflex'd* Verbs retain their Vowels and Diphthongs; as, δουπέω, ἔδουπον, &c. These have their *Aor.* 2. irregular, Βλάπτω, ἔβλαβον: καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον: κρύπτω, ἔκρυβον: βάπτω, ἔβαφον: Σκάπτω, ἔσκαφον: ῥάπτω, ἔρραφον: Θάπτω, ἔταφον: τέμνω, ἔταμον and ἔτεμον: πλήσσω, ἔπλαγον and ἔπληγον: Σμύχω, ἔσμυγον: ψύχω, ἔψυγον. *N. B.* Verbs in ω *pure* generally want the *Aor.* 2. *Fut.* 2. and *Middle Perfect*; and some others; as, λήω, especially Polysyllables in σσω and ζω; as, φυλάσσω, φροντίζω. Note, the Penultima of the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Middle*, is not always like the Penultima of the Aor. 2. For,

2. In the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect* of the *Middle* Voice (which Tenses are form'd regularly of the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect Active*, by only assuming the Characteristic of the *Aor.* 2.) If the Penultima of the Present end in αι, ε, ει, it is changed thus, αι into η; as, φαίνω, πέφηνα: also α into ν in these, θάλλω, τέθηλα; κλάζω, κέκληγα: ε in all Dissyllables into ο; as, τρέπω, τέτροπα: ει into οι; as, πείθω, πέποιθα; but in *liquid* Dissyllables into ο; as, Σπείρω, ἔσπορα, in *liquid* Polysyllables into ε; as, ὀφείλω, ὤφελα. When χ or φ are Characteristics of the Present, the Preterp rfects *Active* and *Middle* are the same; as, γέγραφα of γράφω, &c. These are irregu-

lar, ῥήσσω, ἔρρωγα : ἔθω, εἴωθα : μέλει *curæ est*, μέμηλε.

3. The Penultima of the *first Future* is always long, except in *Liquids*, where it is always ſhort. In *Liquids* therefore, if the Penultima of the Preſent is α, αι, ε, or ει, then α in Aor. 1. Active and Middle is changed into η (for the Penultima of Aor. 1. is always long) ; as, ϕάλλω, ϕαλῶ, ἔϕηλα, &c. αι in the Middle Perfect and Pluperfect is changed into η, but in other Tenſes, except the Preſent and Imperfect, into α ; as, ϕαίνω, ϕανῶ, P. M. πέφηνα : ε and ει in Diſſyllables is changed into α ; except in three Places, *viz.* Aor. 1. Active and Middle in ει, Fut. 1. Active and M. in ε, Perfect and Pluperfect M. in ο ; as, Στείρω, Fut. 1. Στερῶ, Aor. 1. ἔσπειρα, Perf. ἔσπαρκα, Perf. Mid. ἔσπορα, &c. But ε in Polyſyllables always remains, excepting it is ει in Aor. 1. and ἀ in Aor. 2. and Fut. 2. ; and in Verbs in μω and μνω ε is not changed, except in Aor. 2. and Fut. 2. into α. In Polyſyllables ει is always changed into ε, except in Aor. 1. Act. and M. &c.

N. B. This *General Method* of underſtanding Greek Verbs is here inſerted in the *ſmall* Character, that it may be no Impediment to the Learner's Progreſs, who is not to concern himſelf therewith till he has paſt thro' all the Moods and Tenſes in the *larger* Character. To this I have added by way of *Supplement* the following *Scheme*, which I have found to be of great Uſe to Lads in their Formation of Verbs, &c.



Obs. In like Manner, for their Exerciſe, let them *diſplay* (or make a *Tree* of) in *Labials*, Τέρπω, λείβω, γράφω. In *Palatines*, Πλέκω, λέγω, βρέχω, ὄρυσσω or ὀρύττω. In *Linguals*, Ἀνύτω, Στεύδω, πείθω, φράζω, τίω. In *Liquids*, Ψάλλω, νέμω, φαίνω, Στείρω, τέμνω, &c.

ACTIVA VOX.

XXV. Verba omnia in ω conjugantur; ut,

Pr.	Fut. 1.	1 Perf.	
Τύπ]ω,	τύψω,	τέτυφα,	*Verbero.*

Modus Indicativus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Præf.	Τύπ]-ω,	εις,	ει.	ε]ον,	ε]ον.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ουσι.
Impf.	Ἔ]υπ]-ον,	ες,	ε.	ε]ον,	έτην.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ον.
Fut. 1.	Τύψ-ω,	εις,	ει.	ε]ον,	ε]ον.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ουσι.
Aor. 1.	Ἔ]υψ-α,	ας,	ε.	α]ον,	άτην.	αμεν,	α]ε,	αν.
Perf.	Τέτυφ-α,	ας,	ε.	α]ον,	α]ον.	αμεν,	α]ε,	ασι.
Pl.perf.	Ἐ]ε]ύφ-ειν,	εις,	ει.	ει]ον,	είτην.	ειμεν,	ει]ε,	ειϱ.
Fut. 2.	Τυπ-ῶ,	ῖς,	ῖ.	ῖτον,	ῖτον.	ῦμεν,	ῖτε,	ῦσι.
Aor. 2.	Ἔ]υπ-ον,	ες,	ε.	ε]ον,	έτην.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ον.

Imperatives.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
Pr.&Imp.	Τύπ]-ε					
Pf.&Ppf.	Τέτυφ-ε	έτω	ε]ον,	έτων.	ε]ε,	έτωσαν.
Aor. 2.	Τύπ-ε					
Aor. 1.	Τύψ-ον,	άτω.	α]ον,	άτων.	α]ε,	άτωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam.*

Pr.&Im.	Τύπ]-οιμι				
Fut. 1.	Τύψ-οιμι	οις, οι.	οῖτον,	οίτην.	οιμεν, οι]ε,
Pf.&P.p.	Τε]ύφ-οιμι				οιεν.
Aor. 2.	Τύπ-οιμι				
Aor. 1.	Τύψ-αιμι,	αις, αι.	αι]ον,	αίτην.	αιμεν, αι]ε,
					αιεν.
Fut. 2.	Τυπ-οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ.	οῖτον,	οίτην.	οῖμεν, οῖτε,
					οῖεν.

Sub.

SUBJUNCTIVUS, ἐὰν ſi.

Pr. & Imp. S. Τύπ-ω
A. 1. & F. 1. S. Τύψ-ω
A. 2. & F. 2. S. Τύπ-ω
Pf. & Plpf. S. Τετύφ-ω

} ῃς, ῃ. D. ῆτον, ῆτον. P. ωμεν, ῆτε, ωσι.

INFINITIVUS.

Præſ. & Imperf. Τύπτειν. Fut. 1. τύψειν. Aor. 1. τύψαι. Perf. & Pluſq. τετυφέναι. Futur. 2. & Aor. 2. τυπεῖν.

PARTICIPIA.

Pr. & Ip. Τύπτ-ων
Fut. 1. Τύψ-ων
Aor. 2. Τυπ-ών

} ουσα, ον.

Aor. 1. Τύψ-ας, ασα, αν.
Pf. & Ppf. Τετυφὼς, υῖα, ὸς.
F. 2. Τυπ-ῶν, οῦσα, οῦν, &c.

GERUNDIA & SUPINA ignorant Græci, ea tamen circumloquimur per Articulum neutrum & Infinitivum, advocatâ ſæpenumero aliquâ Præpoſitione; ut, πρὸς τὸ τύπτειν *cauſa verberandi*, *ad verberandum* & *verberatum*; ἐν τῷ τύπτειν *verberando*.

Cognata Tempora in Voce Activa.

	Indicat.	Impera.	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinitiv.	Partic.
Præſ.	Τυπτω	τυπτε	τυπτοιμι	τυπτω	τυπτειν	τυπτων
Imp.	ἔτυπτον					
Perf.	τετυφα	τετυφε	τετυφοιμι	τετυφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluſ.	ἐτετύφειν					
Fu. 1.	τυψω		τυψοιμι		τυψειν	τυψων
Ao. 1.	ἔτυψα	τυψον	τυψαιμι	τυψω	τυψαι	τυψας
Ao. 2.	ἔτυπον	τυπε	τυποιμι	τυπω	τυπειν	τυπων
Fu. 2.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

Futurum primum in *Liquidis* variatur ut Futurum ſecundum.

Fu. 2.	Στερῶ		Στεροῖμι	Στερεῖν	Στερῶν

Greek

Greek Verbs in the *Optative* and *Subjunctive Paſſive* have ſeldom any *Preterperfect* or *Pluperfect* Tenſes, but what are made of Εἰμὶ *ſum*, and a Participle. Therefore——

XXVI. Εἰμὶ *ſum*, ſic conjugetur.

Præſ.	Futur.	Perf.
Εἰμὶ,	ἔσομαι,	ὦ.

Modus Indicativus.

Præſens.	S. Εἰμὶ, εἶς vel εἶ, ἐσὶ. D. ἐσὸν, ἐσόν. P. ἐσμὲν, ἐσὲ, εἰσί.
Imp. & Pf.	S. Ἦν, ἦς, ἦ vel ὦ. D. ἦτον, ἤτω. P. ἦμὲν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
Pluſqupf.	S. Ἤμὴν, ἦσο, ἦτο. D. ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἤσθην. P. ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
Futurum.	S. Ἔσ-ομαι, ῃ, εῖ). D. ὀμεθον, εσθον, εσθον. P. ὀμεθα, εσθε, ονῖ).

Imperativus.

Præſens.	S. Ἴσθι vel ἔσθι, vel ἔσο, ἔσω. D. ἔσον, ἔσων. P. ἔσε, ἔσωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam*.

Præſ. & Pf.	S. Εἴ-ην, ης, η. D. ῆον, ήτην. P. ημὲν, ῆε, ησαν.
Futurum.	S. Ἐσ-οίμὴν, οιο, οῖο. D. οίμεθον. οίσθον, οίσθην. P. οίμεθα, οίσθε, οινῖο.

Sub-

Subjunctivus, ἐὰν *si.*

Præs. & Pf. S. ῶ, ῇς, ῇ. D. ῆτον, ῆτον. P. ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

Futurum. S. Ἐσ-ωμαι, ῃ, ῆται. D. ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον. P. ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.

Infinitivus.

Præs. & Pf. εἶναι. Futur. ἔσεσθαι.

Participia.

Præs. N. ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν. Fut. N. ἐσόμεν-ος, η, ον.
G. ὄντ-ος, οὔσης, ὄντ-ος. G. —ος, ης, ος, &c.

Cognata Tempora.

	Indic.	Imperativus.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
Præsens	Εἰμι	ἴσθι vel ἔσθι	εἴην	ὦ	εἶναι	ὤν
Imperf.	ἦν					
Fut. 1.	ἔσομαι		ἐσοίμην	ἔσωμαι	ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος.
Pluſqpf.	ἤμην					

N. The *Compounds* of Εἰμὶ, viz. ἄπειμι, ἔνειμι, ἔπειμι, μέτειμι, πρόσειμι, σύνειμι, ὕπειμι, πάρειμι, retract their Accent; as, πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-εσθι, πάρ-εστι, &c.

N.B. Εἶμι (I-, ΕΙ-, ΙΜΙ, ΙΟΜΑΙ), *Io, I go, I shall go,* ἴω, ἴοιμι (ἰοίην), ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών, Imperf. ἤειν and ἦα, F. εἶσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or ἐσάμην Epic.

PASSIVA VOX.

XXVII. Verba omnia in ω, in *Paſſivâ Voce,* conjugantur; ut,

Præs.	Perf.	Aor. 2.
Τύπτομαι,	τέτυμμαι,	ἐτύπην.

Modus

Modus Indicativus.

Præſ. S. τύπ]-ομαι, η, ε]. D. όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον. P. όμεθα, εσθε, ον]. Imperf. S. Ἐτυπ]-όμην, ου, ε]ο. D. όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην. P. όμεθα, εσθε, ον]ο. Perf. S. τέτυ-μμαι, ψαι, π]. D. μμεθον, φθον, φθον. P. μμεθα, φθε, μμένοι εἰσί. Pluſqu. S. Ἐτε]ύ-μμην, ψω, π]ο. D. μμεθον, φθον, φθην. P. μμεθα, φθε, μμένοι ἦσαν. P-poſt F. S. τε]ύψ-ομαι, η, ε]. &c. ut Præſens.

Aor. 1. S. Ἐτύφθ-ην } ης, η. D. ητον, ήτην.
Aor. 2. S. Ἐτύπ-ην } ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
Fut. 1. S. τυφθήσ-ομαι } η, ε]αι. D. &c. ut
Fut. 2. S. τυπήσ-ομαι } Præſens.

Imperativus.

Pr. & Imp. S. τύπ]-ε, έσθω. D. εσθον, έσθων. P. εσθε, έσθωσαν.
Pf. & Plp. S. τέτυ-ψο, φθω. D. φθον, φθων. P. φθε, φθώσαν.
Aor. 1. S. τύφθ-ητι } ητω. D. ητον, ήτων. P.
Aor. 2. S. τύπ-ηθι } ητε, ήτωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam.*

Pr. & Imp. S. τυπ]-οίμην
Fut. 1. S. τυφθησ-οίμην
Fut. 2. S. τυπησ-οίμην
P-poſt F. S. τε]υψ-οίμην

} οιο, οι]ο. D. οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην. P. οίμεθα, οισθε, οιν]ο.

Aor.

Aor. 1. S. τυφθεί-ω } ης, η. D. ητον, ήτω.
Aor. 2. S. τυπεί-ω } P. ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
Pf. & Plpf. S. τετυμμένος, είην, είης, είη. D. τετυμμένω, είητον, ειήτην. P. τετυμμένοι είημεν, είητε, είησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVUS, ἐὰν ſi.

Pr. & Imp. S. τύπτ-ωμαι } η, ῃ. D. ώμεθον, ηθον, ηθον. P. ώμεθα, ηθε, ωνται.
Fut. 1. S. τυφθήσ-ωμαι }
Aor. 1. S. τυφθ-ῶ } ῆς, ῆ. D. ῆτον, ῆτον. P.
Aor. 2. S. τυπ-ῶ } ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
Pf. & P. p. S. τετυμμένος, ὦ, ῇς, ῇ. D. τετυμμένω, ῆτον, ῆτον. P. τετυμμένοι, ὦμεν, ῆτε, ὦσι.

INFINITIVUS.

Præſ. & Impf. τύπτεσθαι. Perf. & Pluſqpf. τετύφθαι. P-poſt Fut. τετύψεσθαι. Aor. 1. τυφθῆναι. Aor. 2. τυπῆναι. Fut. 1. τυφθήσεσθαι. Fut. 2. τυπήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPIA.

Pr. & Imp. τυπτόμεν-ος
Pf. & P.p. τετυμμέν-ος
P-poſt F. τετυψόμεν-ος
Futur. 1. τυφθησόμεν-ος
Futur. 2. τυπησόμεν-ος
} η, ον.

A. 1. τυφθ-είς
A. 2. τυπ-είς
} εῖσα, έν, &c.

Cognata Tempora in Voce Paſſivâ.

	Indicativus	Impera.	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinitivus.	Particip.
Præſens.	Τυπτομαι	τυπτε	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυφο	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluſqupf.	ἐτετύμμην					
P-poſt F	τετύψομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύ-ψεσθαι	-ψόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
Fut. 1.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσωμαι	τυφθήσεσθαι	-σόμενος
Aor. 2.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπ[illegible]ς
Fut. 2.	τυπήσομαι		τυπη-σοίμην		-σεσθαι	-σόμενος.

N. B. All the *Cognata Tempora* are to be repeated, tho' the Printer could not infert them in the large letter.

MEDIA VOX.

XXVIII. Tempora *Vocis Mediæ* inflectuntur ad Formam *Activæ* & *Paſſivæ* pro ratione Terminationis ; ut,

Præſens.	Fut. 1.	Perfect.
τύπτομαι,	τύψομαι,	τέτυπα.

Et ſic conjugantur per *Modos*,

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Præſens.	Τύπτομαι	τύπτυ	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Fut. 1.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐτυψάμην	τυψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Perfect.	τέτυπα	τέτυφθι	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπὼς
Pluſqupf.	ἐτετύπειν					
Aor. 2.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπὲ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τύπεσθαι	τυπόμενος
Fut. 2.	τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος
F. 1. liq.	Στερῶμαι		Στεροίμην		Στερεῖσθαι	Στερούμενος

Obſ.

OBS. The Learner ſhould *here* go thro' all the Perſons of every Tenſe, which he'll eaſily do, if he's perfect in the Terminations of the *Active* and *Paſſive* Voices. But in the *Middle Voice* the Termination of the *Aoriſtus primus*, of the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, and *Optative*, and the *Future* 2d *Indicative*, differing from all the reſt, may be learned thus —

Indic. S. Ἐτυψ-άμην, ω, ατο. Du. άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην. Pl. άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

Imper. S. Τύψ-αι, άσθω. Du. ασθον, άσθων. Pl. ασθε, άσθωσαν.

Optat. S. Τυψ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο. Du. αίμεθον, αίσθον, αίσθην. Pl. αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.

Indic. Fut 2. S. Τυπ-οῦμαι, ῇ, οῖται. Du. ούμεθον, εῖσθον, εῖσθον. Pl. ούμεθα, εῖσθε, οῦνται.

XXIX. Verbum in ω ad hunc modum repetatur per omnia ſimilia Tempora & Modos trium Vocum —

Indicativus.

	Activa.	Paſſiva.	Media.
Præſens.	Τύπτω	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτυπτόμην
Futur. 1.	τύψω	τυφθήσομαι	τύψομαι
Aor. 1.	ἔτυψα	ἐτύφθην	ἐτυψάμην
Perfect.	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι	τέτυπα
Pluſqprf.	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτετύπειν
P-poſt F.		τετύψομαι	
Aor. 2.	ἔτυπον	ἐτύπην	ἐτυπόμην
Futur. 2.	τυπῶ	τυπήσομαι	τυποῦμαι
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερῶ	σπαρθήσομαι	σπαροῦμαι

Imperativus.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr.&Imp.	τύπτε	τύπτου	τύπτου
Aor. 1.	τύψον	τύφθητι	τύψαι
Pf.&Plpf.	τέτυφε	τέτυψο	τέτυπτε
Aor. 2.	τύπε	τύπηθι	τυπὲ

Optativus, εἴθε.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr.&Imp.	τύπτοιμι	τυπτοίμην	τυπτοίμην
Futur. 1.	τύψοιμι	τυφθησοίμην	τυψοίμην
Aor. 1.	τύψαιμι	τυφθείην	τυψαίμην
Pf.&Plpf.	τετύφοιμι	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετύπτοιμι
P-post F.		τετυψοίμην	
Aor. 2.	τύποιμι	τυπείην	τυποίμην
Futur. 2.	τυποῖμι	τυπησοίμην	τυποίμην
Fut. 1. *liq.*	ατεροῖμι	αταρθησοίμην	ατεροίμην

Subjunctivus, ἐάν.

	Activa.	Passiva	Media.
Pr.&Imp.	τύπτω	τύπτωμαι	τύπτωμαι
Aor. 1.	τύψω	τυφθῶ	τύψωμαι
Pf.&Plpf.	τετύφω	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετύπτω
Aor. 2.	τύπω	τυπῶ	τύπωμαι

Infinitivus.

Infinitivus.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr.&Imp.	τύπτειν	τύπτεσθαι	τύπτεσθαι
Futur. 1.	τύψειν	τυφθήσεσθαι	τύψεσθαι
Aor. 1.	τύψαι	τυφθῆναι	τύψασθαι
Pf.& Plpf.	τετυφέναι	τετύφθαι	τετυπέναι
P-post F.		τετύψεσθαι	
Aor. 2.	τυπεῖν	τυπῆναι	τυπέσθαι
Futur. 2.	τυπεῖν	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπεῖσθαι
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερεῖν	σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπερεῖσθαι

Participium.

	Activa.	Activa. Pass.	Media.
Pr.&Imp.	τύπτων	τυπτόμενος	τυπτόμενος
Futur. 1.	τύψων	τυφθησόμενος	τυψόμενος
Aor. 1.	τύψας	τυφθεὶς	τυψάμενος
Pf.& Plpf.	τετυφὼς	τετυμμένος	τετυπὼς
P-post F.		τετυψόμενος	
Aor. 2.	τυπὼν	τυπεὶς	τυπόμενος
Futur. 2.	τυπῶν	τυπησόμενος	τυπούμενος
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερῶν	σπαρησόμενος	σπερούμενος

XXX. *Verbum Deponens* ita conjugatur, nunc ad formam Mediæ Vocis, nunc ad Passivæ, ad Activæ autem nunquam ——

Præs.	Fut. 1.	Perf.	
Δέχομαι,	δέξομαι,	δέδεγμαι,	*capio.*

Indicativus.

	Indicativus.	Imper.	Optativus.	Subjunct.	Infinitivus.	Participium.
Præſens.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχοίμην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imperf.	ἐδεχόμην					
Futur. 1.	δέξομαι		δεξοίμην		δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐδεξάμην	δέξαι	δεξαίμην	δέξωμαι	δέξασθαι	δεξάμενος
Perfect.	δέδεγμαι	δέδεξο	δεδεγμένος εἴην	δεδεγμένος ὦ	δεδέχθαι	δεδεγμένος
Pluſqupf.	ἐδεδέγμην					
P-p ſt F.	δεδέξομαι		δεδεξοίμην		δεδέξεσθαι	δεδεξόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐδέχθην	δέχθητι	δεχθείην	δεχθῶ	δεχθῆναι	δεχθεὶς
Fut. 1.	δεχήσομαι		δεχησοίμην		δεχθήσεσθαι	δεχθησόμενος

§. 3. *Of* CONTRACTED *VERBS.*

XXXI. VERBA in ἀω, ἐω, ὁω, in Præſenti & Imperfecto omnium Modorum uſitatiùs leguntur contractè, atque inde oriuntur *Verba* CIRCUMFLEXA ſeu CONTRACTA; *prima* in ῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ à Verbis in ἀω; *ſecunda* in ῶ, εῖς, εῖ à Verbis in ἐω; *tertia* in ῶ, οῖς, οῖ à Verbis in ὁω.

OBS. 1. In *Circumflex Verbs* none but the Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes are contracted, (all their other Tenſes being regularly form'd like other Verbs in ω); And the *Rules of Contraction* are much the ſame as in Nouns. For——

In Verbs in ἀω, the αω, αο, αοι, or αου, are contracted into ω; and if any other Vowel or Diphthong follow α, the Contraction will be in α.

In Verbs in ἐω, the εω is contracted into ει, εο in ου; but if a long Vowel or Diphthong follow ε, the Contraction is made by rejecting ε.

In Verbs in ὁω, the οω and ον are contracted in ω, the οε, οο, οα into ου: If any other Vowel or Diphthong follows ο, the Contraction is οι, except in the Infinitive ειν in ουν; as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

OBS. 2. Inſtead of the Examples in the *Common Grammar*, it will be better for the Learner to uſe τιμάω *honoro*, φιλέω *amo*, χρυσόω *deauro*. (*Quorum duo priora*, inquit GRETSERUS, *omnibus temporibus perfecta ſunt, & multo videntur planiora pronunciatu quàm* ποιέω facio, βοάω clamo, *ob pauciores Vocalium & Diphthongorum concurſus.*) Thus——

ACTIVA

ACTIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

		Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
Præſ.	1 τιμάω ῶ	άεις ᾷς	άει ᾷ	άε ᾶ			άω ῶ	άε ᾶ	άε ῶ
	2 φιλέω ῶ	έεις εῖς	έει εῖ	έε εῖ τον		τον	έο ῪΣ μεν	έε εῖ τε	έε ῦ σι
	3 χρυσόω ῶ	όεις οῖς	όει οῖ	όε ῦ			όο ῪΣ	όε ῦ	όε ῦ
Impſ.	1 ἐτίμαον ων	αες ας	αε α	άε ᾶ		αέ ά	άο ῶ	άε ᾶ	αον ων
	2 ἐφίλεον ουν	εες εις	εε ει	έε εῖ τον		εέ εί την	έο ῪΣ μεν	έε εῖ τε	εον ουν
	3 ἐχρύσοον ουν	οες ους	οε ου	όε ῦ		όέ ῪΣ	όο ῪΣ	όε ῦ	οον ουν

Imperativus.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
Præſens & Imperfect.	1 τίμαε α	αέ ά				
	2 φίλεε ει	έε εί τω	έε εῖ τον	έε εί των	άε ᾶ	άε ά
	3 χρύσοε ου	όε ῦ	όε ῦ	όέ ῪΣ	έε εῖ τε	έε εί τωσαν
					όε ῦ	όέ ῪΣ

Optativus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
Pr. & Imp.	1 τιμάοιμι ῷμι	άοις ῷς	άοι ῷ	άοι ῷ	αοι ῴ	άοι ῷ		
	2 φιλέοιμι οίμι	έοις οῖς	έοι οῖ	έοι οῖ τον	εοί οί την	έοι οῖ μεν	τε	εν
	3 χρυσόοιμι οίμι	όοις οῖς	όοι οῖ	όοι οῖ	οοό οί	όοι οῖ		

Subjunctivus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάω ῶ	άῃς ᾷς	άῃ ᾷ	άη ᾶ		άω ῶ	άη α	ά ω
	2 φιλέω ῶ	έῃς ῇς	έῃ ῇ	έη ῆ τον	τον	έω ῶ μεν	έη ῆ τε	έω ῶ σι
	3 χρυσόω ῶ	όῃς οῖς	όῃ οῖ	όη ῶ		όη ῶ	όη ῶ	όω ῶ

Infinitivus.

Præſens & Imperf. 1 τιμάειν ᾶν. 2 φιλέειν εῖν. 3 χρυσόειν ῦν.

Participium.

Præſ. 1 τιμάων ῶν, άουσα ῶσα, άον ῶν.
2 φιλέων ῶν, έουσα ῦσα, έον ῦν.
3 χρυσόων ῶν, όουσα ῦσα, όον ῦν.

Gen. άοντος ῶντος, άουσης ούσης, άοντος ῶντος.
έοντος ῦντος, εούσης ούσης, έοντος ῦντος.
όοντος ῦντος, οούσης ούσης, όοντος ῦντος.

PASSI-

PASSI.

Indica-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ.	1 τιμάομαι, ῶ	αμι, ᾶ	άε, ᾶ	ά͂ον, ᾶ		
	2 φιλέομαι, ῆ μαι	έμι, ῆ	έε, εῖ ται	έ͂ον, ῆ	μεθον	
	3 χρυσόομαι, ᾶ	όμι, ᾶ	όε, ᾶ	ό͂ον, ᾶ		
Imperf.	1 ἐτιμαό, ῶ	αν, ῶ	άε, ᾶ	ά͂ον, ῶ		
	2 ἐφιλέο, ῆ μην	έν, ῆ	έε, εῖ το	έ͂ον, ῆ	μεθον	
	3 ἐχρυσό ᾶ	όν, ᾶ	όε, ᾶ	ό͂ον, ᾶ		

Impera-

		Singular.		Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάω, ῶ	αέ, ᾶ	ά͂ε, ᾶ		
	2 φιλέω, ῆ	έε, εῖ σθω	έ͂ε, εῖ	σθον	
	3 χρυσόω, ᾶ	όω, ᾶ	ό͂ε, ᾶ		

Opta-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμαοί, ῷ	άοι, ῷ	άοι, ᾷ	αοί, ῷ		
	2 φιλεοί, οῖ μην	έοι, οῖ ο	έοι, οῖ το	εοί, οῖ	μεθον	
	3 χρυσοοί, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	οοί, οῖ		
Perf.	1 τετιμήμην	ῆμο	ῆτο	ήμεθον		
	2 πεφιλήμην	ῆσο	ῆτο	ήμεθον		
	3 κεχρισώμην	ῶο	ῶτο	ώμεθον		

Subjun-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάω, ῶ	άω, ᾷ	άω, ᾷ	αω, ῶ		
	2 φιλέω, ῶ μαι	έω, ῇ	έω, ῇ ται	εω, ῶ	μεθον	
	3 χρυσόω, ῶ	όω, οῖ	όω, ῶ	οω, ῶ		
Perf.	1 τετιμῶμαι	ῶμαι	ῶται	ώμεθον		
	2 πεφιλῶμαι	ῇ	ῆται	ώμεθον		
	3 κεχρυσῶμαι	ῶ	ῶται	ώμεθον		

Infini-

Præſ. & Imperf. τιμάεσθαι, ᾶσθαι, φιλέ-

Partici-

Præſ. & Imperf. { 1 τιμαόμενος, ώ
2 φιλεόμενος, ή μενος,
3 χρυσόμενος, ή

N. The MEDIA VOX is *contracted* like the *Paſſive*, it ha-

-VA VOX.

-tivus.

-al.				Plural.							
ἀέ,	ᾶ			ἀό,	ὼ	ἄς,	ᾶς	ἄο,	ῶ	
ἐε,	εῖ σθον		σθον	ἐό,	ὸ μεθα	ἐς,	εῖ σθε	ἐο,	ῦ	νται
ὀε,	ῦ			οό,	ὸ	ὀς,	ῦς	ὀο,	ῦ	
ἀέ,	ᾶ	ἀέ,	ἄ	ἀό,	ὼ	ἄς,	ᾶς	ἄο,	ῶ	
ἐε,	εῖ σθον	ἐέ,	εἶ σθην	ἐο,	ὸ μεθα	ἐς,	εῖ σθε	ἐο,	ῦ	ντο
ὀε,	ῦ	ὀέ,	ὲ	οό,	ὸ	ὀς,	ῦς	ὀο,	ῦ	

-tivus.

-al.		Plural.		
ἀέ,	ἄ	ἀέ,	ᾶ	ἄ
ἐε,	εἶ σθων	ἐε,	εῖ σθε	εἶ σθωσαν
ὀέ,	ὲ	ὀέ,	ῦς	ὲ

-tivus.

-al.				Plural.					
ἄοι,	ῷ	ᾱοί,	ᾷ	ᾱοί,	ῶ	ἄοι,	ῷ	
ἔοι,	οῖ σθον	εοί,	οῖ σθην	εοί,	εἰ μεθα	ἔοι,	οῖ σθε	ἔοι,	οῖ	ντο
ὄοι,	οῖ	οοί,	οῖ	οοί,	οῖ	ὄοι,	οῖ	ὄοι,	οῖ	
ᾑσθον		ᾑσθην		ᾱμεθα		ᾑσθε		ᾑντο		
ᾶσθον		ᾶσθην		ᾱμεθα		ᾶσθε		ᾶντο		
ᾷσθον		ᾷσθην		ᾱμεθα		ᾷσθε		ᾶντο		

-tivus.

-al.				Plural.					
ἀή,	ᾶ			ἀώ,	ὼ	ἀή,	ᾶ	ἄω,	ῶ	
ἐη,	ῆ σθον	σθον		ἐώ,	ὼ μεθα	ἐη,	ῆ σθε	ἔω,	ῶ	νται
ὀη,	ῶ			οώ,	ὼ	ὀη,	ῶ	ὄω,	ῶ	
ᾐσθον		ᾶσθον		ᾱμεθα		ᾶσθε		ᾶνται		
ᾱσθον		ᾶσθον		ᾱμεθα		ᾶσθε		ᾶνται		

-tivus.

-ισθαι, ιεῖσθαι. χρυσόισθαι, ὕσθαι.

-pium.

μίνη, μενον, &c.

-ving (you know) the ſame Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes.

Obs. 2. In *Circumflex Verbs* the Vowel before σω in Fut. 1. and before κα in the Preterperfect is generally long; as in Τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα: Φιλέω, φιλήσω, πεφίληκα: Χρυσόω, χρυσώσω, κεχρύσωκα. Except——

1. Verbs in άω, that have ε, ι, λ, or ρ *pure*, before άω, form their Future in άσω, and Preterperfect in ακα; as, ἐάω, ἐάσω, εἴακα; κοπιάω, γελάω, ἐράω: Alſo δικάω, δίφάω, δράω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, and μιμάω, νάω, πάω, ςπάω, ταλάω, φθάω, φλάω: And Verbs redundant in αννύω or άσκω; as, πετ-άω or πετ-αννύω *expando*, δράω or διδράσκω *fugio*. A few have both ήσω and άσω; as, ἁλοάω, ἀνιάω, ἀφάω, ἰλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω, ἀράομαι, μοιράομαι. Sometimes κ in the Preterperfect is rejected, and the Penultima ſhorten'd; as, γέγηκα, γέγαα *natus ſum*; ἕςηκα, ἕςαα *ſteti*; whence the uſual Participles, γεγαὼς, γεγὼς, and ἑςαὼς, ἑςὼς, &c.

2. Some Verbs in έω make έσω and εκα; as, αἰδέω, αἰσχέω, ἀλέω, ἀρκέω, ἐράω, ἕω, ζέω, κέω, νικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω: And Redundants in εννύω or έσκω; as, ἀμφι-έω or εννύω *induo*, ἀρ-έω or έσκω *placeo*. Some have both έσω εκα, and ήσω ηκα; as, αἰνέω, βλέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κωλέω, ποθέω, στρέω, φορέω, αἰδέομαι, ἀκέομαι, ἀχθέομαι, μαχέομαι: γαμέω, ήσω *uxorem duco*, έσω *uxorem do*: πονέω, ήσω *laboro animo*, έσω *laboro corpore*: Δέω, δήσω, δέδεκα: Καλέω, καλέσω, κέκληκα. Some Diſſyllables in έω make εύσω, ευκα; as, θέω, νέω, πνέω, πλέω, ῥέω, χέω.

3. Some Verbs in όω make όσω, οκα; as, ἀρόω, ἀρόσω, ἤροκα: ἐνόω, ἐμόω, ὀνόω. But βόω has βόσω, and βώσω.

Obs. IV. Circumflex Verbs generally want the *Aoriſtus* 2, *Future* 2, and *Preterperfect Middle*.

§. 4. *Of the* Second Conjugation, *or* declining *VERBS in* μι.

XXXII. Conjugatio Verborum in μι profluit è Verbis circumflexis in άω, έω, όω, quæ, in *Præſenti*, *Imperfecto*, & *Aoriſto ſecundo* vix uſurpata, illis tribus Temporibus peculiarem quærunt Inflexionem, reliquis Temporibus regulariter declinatis ut Verborum in ω.

In quibus *tria* ſunt conſideranda; *Terminatio*, *Characteriſtica*, & *Reduplicatio*. Namque formantur mutando *Terminationem* ω in μι, vertendo *Characteriſticas* α, ε, ο breves in ſuas longas η, η, ω, & præponenda *Reduplicationem* primæ

primæ Conſonæ cum ι, modo non ſit longa Poſitione, ubi ι tantum præfigitur; ut,

Ἵστημι	*ſtatuo*	(ex στάω)	στήσω,	ἕστακα.
Τίθημι	*pono*	(ex θέω)	θήσω,	τέθεικα.
Δίδωμι	*do*	(ex δόω)	δώσω,	δέδωκα.

late perf = I have set.
usually ἕστηκα = I stand.
Sir D. K. Sandford, D.C.L.

Obs. 1. Some Verbs in μι have a Letter inſerted after the Reduplication, as in πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι. And ſome are without a Reduplication; as, φημί, σβέννυμι, ἄλωμι, &c. Sometimes, tho' ſeldom, ε in the Reduplication is uſed inſtead of ι; as, τέθνημι a θνάω.

Obs. 2. The *Preterimperfect* Tenſe is form'd of the Preſent, by changing μι into ν, and prefixing an *Augmentum* if the Verb begins with a Conſonant; as, τίθημι, ἐτίθην: but ἵστημι, ἵστην. And the *Aoriſtus* 2. is form'd from the Preterimperfect, by rejecting the Reduplication; as, ἐτίθην, ἔθην; ἵην, ἧν *mittebam:* but ι before two Conſonants is only turn'd into ε; as, ἵστην, ἔστην. If the Verb has no Reduplication, the *Preterimperfect* and *Aoriſt* 2. are the ſame; as, φημί, ἔφην.

Obs. 3. But remember that this *Preterimperfect* is not ſo often uſed as one form'd as it were from ἱστάω, τιθέω, διδόω, viz. ἵστ-ων, ας, α, &c. ἐτίθ-εν, εις, ει, &c. ἐδίδ-ων, ως, ω, &c. So likewiſe for the ſecond Perſon Singular of the Imperative is often uſed ἵστα, τίθει, δίδε. The *Attics* ſometimes uſe other Tenſes in like manner. And the *Poets* δίδωσω for δώσω, Fut. 1.

Obs. 4. Verbs in μι have no *Second Future*, *Middle Preterperfect*, nor *Second Aoriſt Paſſive*. And indeed ſo great is their Imperfection in general, that there's ſcarce one to be met with in every reſpect regular. The moſt perfect are the three ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι *mitto*.

XXXIII.—Quæ ſic per Modos repetantur.

ACTIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

		Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Præſ.	1	ἵστημι	ης	ησι	α	α	α		ᾶσι
	2	τίθημι	ης	ησι	ε τον	τον	ε μεν	τε	* εἶσι
	3	δίδωμι	ως	ωσι	ο	ο	ο		ὄσι
Imperf.	1	ἵστην	ης	η	α	α′	α		
	2	ἐτίθην	ης	η	ε τον	ε′ την	ε μεν	τε	σαν
	3	ἐδίδων	ως	ω	ο	ο′	ο		
Aor. 2.	1	ἔστην	ης	η	ητον	ήτην	ημεν	ητε	ησαν
	2	ἔθην	ης	η	ετον	έτην	εμεν	ετε	εσαν
	3	ἔδων	ως	ω	οτον	ότην	ομεν	οτε	οσαν

* τιθεῖσι *apud Poetas legitur, ſed pro eo* τιθέασι, *apud Orat.*

Imperativus.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1	ἵστα θι	α′		α′		α′
	2	τίθει	ε′	τω	τον	ε′ των	τε	ε′ τωσα
	3	δίδω θι	ο′			ο′		ο′
Aor. 2.	2	θῆθι	θήτω, &c.	2	θὲς	θέτω, &c.	3	θὲς	θότω, &c.

Optativus.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
Præſ.	1 ιςαίην							
	2 τιθείην	} ης η		ητον ήτην		ημεν ητε ησαν	&	αῖ εῖ οῖ ειν
	3 διδοίην							

Aor. 2. 1 ςαίην, ης, &c. 2 θείην, ης, &c. 3 δοίην, ης, &c.

Subjunctivus.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
Præſ.	1 ιςῶ	ᾶς	ᾷ	ᾶ		ᾶ		
	2 τιθῶ	ῆς	ῇ	ῆ	τον τον	ῶμεν ῆτε	τι	ῶσι
	3 διδῶ	ῷς	ῷ	ῶ		ῶ		

Aor. 2. 1 ςῶ, ςῇς, &c. 2. θῶ, θῇς, &c. 3. δῶ, δῷς, &c.

Infinitivus.

Præſ. 1 ιςάναι. 2 τιθέναι. 3 διδόναι. Aor. 2. 1 ςῆναι. 2 θεῖναι. 3 δοῦναι.

Participium.

Præſ.	1 ιςὰς	ᾶσα	άν.	Gen.	άντος	άσης	άντος.
	2 τιθεὶς	εῖσα	έν.		έντος	είσης	έντος.
	3 διδοὺς	οῦσα	όν.		όντος	ούσης	όντος.
Aor. 2.	1 ςὰς	ᾶσα	άν.				
	2 θεὶς	εῖσα	έν.				
	3 δοὺς	οῦσα	όν.				

PASSIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

	Singular.				Dual.			Plural.		
Præſ.	1 ἵςαμαι	σαι vel ῃ, ται		ά	α			α		
	2 τιθεμαι			έ μεθον	ε σθον	σθον		έ μεθα	ε σθε νται	
	3 δίδομαι	σαι	ται	ό	ο			ό	ο	
Imp.	1 ἱςάμην		ω		α		ά		α	
	2 ἐτιθέμην	σο vel υ	το		ε σθον	σθην	έ σθην		ε σθε ντο	
	3 ἐδιδόμην		υ		ο		ό		ο	

Imperativus.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.		
Præſ.	1 ἵςασω	vel	ω	ά	α	ά	α		ά
	2 τίθεσο	vel	υ	έ σθω	ε σθον	έ σθων	ε σθε		έ σθωσαν
	3 δίδοσο			ό	ο	ό	ο		ό

Optativus.

Optativus.

		Sing.			Dual.			Plural.	
Præſ.	1	ἱςαίμην	αῖ		αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2	τιθείμην	εῖ ο το		εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	διδοίμην	οῖ		οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ
Perf.	1	ἱςαίμην	αῖ		αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2	τιθείμην	εῖ ο το		εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	δεδοίμην	οῖ		οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ

Subjunctivus.

		Sing.			Dual.			Plural.	
Præſ.	1	ἱςῶ	ᾶ. ᾶ		ὦμεθον	ᾶ	ὦμεθα	ᾶ	
	2	τιθῶ μαι	ᾗ ῆ ται			ᾶ σθον σθον		ᾶ σθε ῶνται	
	3	διδῶ	ᾷ ῶ			ᾶ		ῶ	
Perf.	1	ἑσῶ	ᾶ ᾶ		ὦμεθον	ᾶ	ὦμεθα	ᾶ	
	2	τεθῶ μαι	ᾗ ῆ ται			ᾶ σθον σθον		ᾶ σθε ῶνται	
	3	δεδῶ	ᾷ ῶ			ῶ		ῶ	

Infinitivus. *Participium.*

1 ἵςασθαι	Præſ. N.	1 ἱςάμενος	η ον. G. ου ης ου, &c.
2 τιθέσθαι		2 τιθέμενος	
3 δίδοσθαι		3 διδόμενος	

MEDIA VOX.

Indicativus.

		Sing.			Dual.			Plural.	
Aor. 2.		ἐςά	α		ά	α	ά	ά	α
		ἐθέ μην	ε σο το		έ μεθον	ε σθον	έ σθην	έ μεθα	ε σθε ντο
		ἐδό	ο		ό	ο	ό	ό	ο

Imperativus.

		Sing.			Dual.		Plural.	
Aor. 2.	1	ςάσο ——		ά		ά		ά
	2	θέσο vel θοῦ		έ σθω		έ σθον σθων		έ σθε σθωσαν
	3	δόσο vel δοῦ		ό		ό		ό

Optativus.

		Singular.			Dual.			Plural.	
Aor. 2.	1	ςαί	αῖ		αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2 *	θεί μην	εῖ ο το		εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	δοί	οῖ		οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ

* Or θείμην, εῖο, &c.

Subjunctivus.

Subjunctivus.

Aor. 1.	1 σω̃	ᾰ̃	ᾱ̃	ὠμιθον	ᾰ̃	σθον	σθον	ὠμιθα	ᾰ̃	σθε	ὦνται
	2 θῶ μαι	ῃ̃	ῆ ται		ῃ̃				ῆ		
	3 δῶ	ῳ̃	ῶ		ῶ				ῶ		

Infinitivus. *Participium.*

Aor. 2.	1 θέσθαι	Aor. 1. Nom. σά θέ δό μενος η ον. Gen. ε ης υ, &c.
	2 σάσθαι	
	3 δόσθαι	

Obs. 1. In the Active, the Formation of Verbs in μι thro' the Persons of their three peculiar Tenses, is exactly like the *second Aoristus Passive* (except the Indicative Present:) But the Characteristic of their Present is always to be preserv'd, except in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Preterimperfect Indicative, and the Present of the Imperative and Infinitive, where the long Vowels η, ω, return into their short ones α, ε, ο, and in the Optative they are changed into αι, ει, οι. Whence we may observe, that the Dual and Plural of the second Aoristus Indicative, ἔθην, ἔδων, and ἷν of ἵημι *mitto*, are Irregular: Also the Imperative θές and δός, the Infinitive θεῖναι and δοῦναι.

Obs. 2. The *Present Passive* is made of the *Present Active*, by changing μι into μαι, and shortning the penultima; as, τίθημι, τίθεμαι; but ἵημαι ab ἵημι *fio*, keeps η, also ἀκάχημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι, δίζημαι, κάλημαι, ὄνημαι, ὄρημαι, ὄνημαι or ὄναμαι. And the *second Aoristus* is made of the *Preterimperfect*, as in the Active; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐθέμην. The Tenses of the *Passive* and *Middle* Voices through their Persons follow the *Analogy* of Verbs in ω; but the second Person singular of the Indicative is form'd from the third Person by turning τ into σ, and the second singular of the Imperative Present is like the second singular of the Preterimperfect Indicative without the *Augmentum*. Only remember that in the Subjunctive, Active, Passive, and Middle, instead of always η and η, ἵστημι has ᾰ and α, τίθημι ῃ and η, δίδωμι ῳ and ω.

Obs. 3. These Verbs in μι derive all their parts, except their *three* peculiar Tenses, like Verbs in ω; as, ἵστημι στήσω ἔστηκα, a στάω. Whence note, that, in the first Aoristus Active, ἔθηκα and ἔδωκα, and in Aor. 1. Mid. ἐθηκάμην and ἐδωκάμην are *irregular*, and not declined beyond the Indicative; for we find in the Optative Active θήσαιμι, Infinitive θῆσαι, Subjunctive θήσω and δώσω. Likewise the Preterperfect Active τέθεικα and Passive τέθειμαι are *irregular*, for which the *Poets* use regularly τέθηκα, &c. In the Preterperfect Passive ἕσταμαι and δέδομαι are used instead of ἕστημαι and δέδωμαι. And in the Optative Passive, different from Verbs in ω, the Preterperfect is sometimes, 1. τεθείμην, εἶο, εἶτο. 2. ἑσταίμην, αῖο, αῖτο. 3. δεδοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, &c. and in the Subjunctive, 1. τεθ-ῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται. 2. ἑσ-ῶμαι, ᾷ, ᾶται. 3. δεδ--ῶμαι, ῷ, ῶται, &c. And so it is in most Verbs whose *Preterperfect Indicative Passive* ends in μαι *pure*; tho', in my humble opinion, 'tis safest to *circumlocute* by the Participle, as being the most usual practice of the best *Authors*.

§. 5.

§. 5. *Of* Declining IRREGULAR *VERBS.*

XXXIV. VERBA IRREGULARIA ſunt vel *Heteroclita* Conjugatione in υμι aut σκω, vel *Defectiva*, vel *Anomala*, vel *Redundantia.*

OBS. I. HETEROCLITES in *Conjugation* end either in υμι or σκω.

1. Verbs in υμι by *Grammarians* are uſually made the *fourth* Conjugation of Verbs in μι, but very improperly; becauſe they're neither form'd from a circumflex'd Verb, nor prefix a Reduplication: they have no *ſecond Aoriſtus Active* (except Diſſyllables) no *Optative* nor *Subjunctive Moods*, no *Middle Voice*. Beſides, they're not deriv'd like Verbs in μι; for though Diſſyllables change νω into υμι; as, δῦμι, κλῦμι, φῦμι, from δύω, &c. yet thoſe of more than two ſyllables generally change ω into νυμι or ννυμι; as, from ζεύγ-ω, ζεύγ-νυμι: κερά-ω, κερά-ννυμι. Their *peculiar* Tenſes are the *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect*, the reſt they form from their primitive Verb; as,

Præſ.	Fut.	
Δείκνυμι (ex Δείχω)	δείξω, δέδειχα,	*oſtendo.*

Indicativus *Vocis Activæ.*

Præſ. S.	Δείκν-υμι, υς, υσι.	D.	υτον, υτον.	P.	υμεν, υτε, ῦσι.
Impf. S.	Ἐδείκν-υν, υς, υ.	D.	υτον, ύτην.	P.	υμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Imper.	Inf.	Particip.
Δείκν-υθι.	-ῦναι.	-υς.

Indicativus *Vocis Paſſivæ.*

Præſ. S.	Δείκν-υμαι, υσαι, ῦλαι.	D.	ύμεθον, υσθον, υσθον.	P.	ύμεθα, υσθε, ῦνται.
Impf. S.	Ἐδείκν-ύμην, υσο, υτο.	D.	ύμεθον, υσθον, ύσθην.	P.	ύμεθα, υσθε, υντο.

Imperat.	Infin.	Particip.
Δείκν-υσο.	-υσθαι.	-ύμενος.

Grammarians reckon upwards of *ſeventy* Verbs in υμι; there being almoſt as many of 'em as there are Verbs in νω, which far ſurpaſſes the Number of any other Verbs in μι.

2. Verbs in σκω are very like Verbs in μι, being derived alſo from Verbs in άω, έω, όω, and ύω, by putting σκ before ω; as, γηρά-σκ-ω from γηράω. Their *peculiar* Tenſes are likewiſe the *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect*; for they form the reſt from their primitive Verb; as,

Γηράσκω	ex γηράω	γηράσω, γεγήρακα,	*ſeneſco.*
Ἀρέσκω	ex ἀρέω	ἀρέσω, ἤρεκα,	*placeo.*
Βόσκω	ex βόω	βόσω, βέβοκα,	*paſco,*
Μεθύσκω	ex μεθύω	μεθύσω, μεμέθυκα,	*inebrio.*

But here we muſt note that many in their peculiar Tenſes require a Reduplication; as, δεδράσκω from δράω. Some change their Penultima α and ε into η; as, θνήσκω ἀ θναίω: ἀλδήσκω *ab* ἀλδέω: And ſome ο in ω; as, βρώσκω ἀ βρόω. In theſe ι is put for ε; as, εὑρίσκω *ab* εὑρέω, γαμίσκω, πιπράσκω, &c. Sometimes,

Sometimes, but ſeldom, ι is put for ο; as, ἁλίσκω *ab* ἁλόω, &c. The Aor. 2. of Verbs deriv'd from όω, if not wanting, is form'd like ἔδων from δίδωμι; as, ἁλίσκω, ἅλων; βιβρώσκω, ἔβρων; γινώσκω, ἔγνων. Beſides ſome mentioned, theſe are pretty regular, πιπράσκω, τρώσκω, ἀλύσκω, ἰλάσκομαι.

Obs. II. Under the Name of Defectives are generally comprehended ſuch other Verbs, as are not declined farther than their Preterimperfect Tenſe, but *borrow* the reſt of their Tenſes from Verbs whoſe Root is *obſolete*. The *more uſual* are theſe:

DEFECTIVES.

Ἄγαμαι	from — ἀγάζομαι	Ἔρχομαι	from — ἐλεύθω
Ἄγνυμι	ἄγω	Ἔρομαι	ἐρέομαι
Αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθέομαι	Ζωννύω, υμι	ζόω
Ἀλέξω	ἀλεξέω	ἐθέλω	θελέω
Ἁλίσκομαι	ἁλόω, υμι	Ἱκνέομαι	ἵκομαι
Ἁμαρτάνω	ἁμαρτέω	Λανθάνω	λήθω
Ἀπεχθάνομαι	ἀπεχθέομαι	Μανθάνω	μαθέω
Ἄχθομαι	ἀχθέομαι	Μάχομαι	μαχέομαι
Αὐξάνω	αὐξέω	Μιμνήσκω	μνάομαι
Βαίνω	βάω	Μίγνυω	μίγω
Βλαστάνω	βλαστέω	Οἴχομαι	οἰχέομαι
Βούλομαι	βουλέομαι	Οἶμαι	οἰέομαι
Γίνομαι	γενάομαι	Ὄμνυω, υμι	ὀμόω
Γινώσκω	γνόω	Ὄλλυω, υμι	ὀλέω
Δαίω	δαέω	Πίμπλημι, υμι	πλήω
Δάκνω	δήκω	Πίνω	πόω
Δέομαι	δεέομαι	Πυνθάνομαι	πευθομαι
Διδάσκω	διδάχω	Ῥώννυμι, υμι	ῥόω
Δοκέω	δόκω	Σπένδω	σπείδω
Δύναμαι	δυνάομαι	Στρώννυμι, υμι	στρόω
Εἶπα	ἔπω	Τανύω	τάω
Ἐλαύνω	ἐλάω	Φθάνω	φθάω.

Obs. III. The Anomala are reckon'd ſuch as are too irregular to be reduced to the former Heads. And indeed (as ſays the *Weſtminſter Grammar*, p. 73.) *Innumera ſunt* Irregularia *cujuſlibet Characteriſticæ; præſertim Polyſyllaba, Derivativa, Compoſita, Poetica: Quorum Defectum frequens Auctorum Lectio, & Formationis κακοφωνία optimè indicabit.* Mr. *Leave* gives us theſe as the moſt uſual:

ANOMALA.

Ἀνοίγω, ἀνοίξω, ἀνέωχα, &c. Perf. M. ἀνέωγα: Aor. 2. ἤνοιχα vel ἀνέωξα.—Βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, &c.—Γαμέω, A. 1. ἔγημα.—Εἶδω, εἴσω, and εἰδήσω, εἰδήκα: Infin. Perf. εἰδέναι: Particip. εἰδώς: Aor. 2. εἶδον vel ἴδον: Perf. Med. οἶδα.—Ἔχω, ἕξω vel σχήσω, ἔσχηκα: Imperf. εἶχον: Aor. 2. ἔσχον.—Θάπτω, θάψω, τέταφα, τέθαμμαι: Aor. 1. ἐτάφθην: Fut. 1. ταφθήσομαι.—Θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα: Aor. 2. ἔθανον.—Κάμνω, καμοῦμαι, κέκμηκα.—Λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, Ion. λάξ- κληρώσομαι, εἴληχα: Aor. 2. ἔλαχον. Perf. M. λέλογχα.—Λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα: Aor. 2. ἔλαβον.—Ὁράω, ὄψομαι, ἑώρακα.—Πάσχω, πείσομαι: Aor. 2. ἔπαθον. Perf. M. πέπονθα.

Add to theſe the following *Anomalous* Verbs; for the Tenſes of which, when you have Occaſion, think not much to conſult your *Lexicon*. Ἄγω, ἄδω, ἄδω, αἱρέω, ἀκούω, ἀνοίγω. Βιόω, βρώσκω. Δείδω. Ἐάω, ἐγείρω, ἐγρηγορέω, ἔδω, εἶδω, εἴκω, εἰμί, εἶμαι, εἶρω and ἐρέω, ἔνυμι. Ζάω, ζώννυμι. Ἥκω, ἧμαι. Ἴημι *vado*, ἵημι *mitto*, ἵημι *deſidero*, ἵπτημι, ἵσημι. Καίω, κεῖμαι, κέλομαι, κλάζω, κράζω, κτείνω. Μαρτύρομαι, μέλλω. Ναίω, νεύω. Οἰκτείρω, ὄμνυμι or ὀνίνημι, ὀφείλω. Πέσσω or πέπτω, πίπτω, πλήσσω. Ῥέζω, ῥήγνυμι. Σβέννυμι. Τέμνω, τίκτω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω. Ὑπισχνοῦμαι. Φέρω. Χαίρω, χαίνω or χάσκω. Ὠθέω or ὦθω.

Obs.

Obs. IV. Redundants in the Preſent Tenſe are almoſt innumerable. The moſt common are ſuch as theſe: Κραυγ-άζω, άνω; κον-ίω, ίζω; κυ-ω, ζω; φθί-ω, νω; ἀρτύ-ω, νω, &c. Ξυρ-άω, έω; κνισσ-άω, όω; πιλ-έω, όω; κεντ-άω, έω, όω, &c. Πειρ-άζω, άω; πολεμ-ίζω, έω; πικρ-αίνω, όω; καρ-ύνω, έω, &c. Πιμπλ-άνω, ημι; κιν-έω, υμι, &c. Some Verbs are *redundant* in their *Future*; as, γράφω, γράψω and γραφήσω. So κλαίω, παίω, τύπτω, &c. — But ſome think this latter Future only a Peculiarity of *Demoſthenes*'s.

§. 6. *Of* Compounded *VERBS.*

XXXV. Verba *compoſita* formantur tanquam *ſimplicia*, niſi quod *Augmentum* ſuum recipiunt quædam in *Initio*, quædam in *Medio*, quædam verò & in *Initio* & in *Medio*, ut ſuprà doctum fuit. See *N.* 4. in *Augm.*

Obs. 1. In *compounded* Verbs ſometimes both Words remain entire; as, ἀποτείνω from ἀπὸ and τείνω. Otherwiſe the method of Compoſition is thus, 1. If the ſimple Verb begins with ρ, it is always doubled; as, ἀπορρίπτω, not ἀπριπτω. 2. If the Verb begins with a Vowel, the laſt Vowel of the Prepoſition is cut off; as, ὑπακούω, from ὑπὸ and ἀκούω: Except περὶ and μετὰ; as, περιέχω. Ἀμφὶ ſometimes retains, and ſometimes rejects the Vowel; as, ἀμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιζάνω from ἵζάνω *adhæreo*. 3. If the Verb begins with an Aſpirate, the laſt Vowel of the Prepoſition is turn'd into an Aſpirate; as, ἁφαιρῶμαι from ἀπὸ and αἱρῶμαι *tollo*. 4. If the Prepoſition ends in ν, 'tis changed into μ before the labial Letters β, μ, π, φ, ψ; as, ἐμβάλλω from ἐν and βάλλω; and into γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ; as, ἐγκαλύπτω; and into λ before λ; as, ἐλλάμπω from ἐν and λάμπω. Συν ſometimes changes ν into the Letter following; as, Συσσύρω from Σὺν and Σύρω, Συῤῥάπτω from Σὺν and ῥάπτω. Sometimes ν before σ and ζ is rejected; as, Συσέλλω from Σὺν and σέλλω, Συζητέω, &c. But if the Verb is augmented with ε it is reſum'd; as, Συσέλλω, Συνέσελλον. 5. Ἀνὰ, κατὰ, and παρὰ ſometimes reject α before a Conſonant in Verſe; as, ἀντανύω for ἀνατανύω, κάτθανε for κατάθανε *mortuus eſt*, παρμένων *aſſiſtens* (unde *Parmeno*) for παραμένων, &c.

Obs. 2. Theſe eight Prepoſitions in *Compoſition* uſually ſignify thus, Ἀντὶ *contra*, ἀπὸ *à ab*, ἀνὰ *retro*, διὰ *trans*, κατὰ *de*, *deorſum*, πρὸς *ad*, παρὰ *ob*, *trans*, *præter*, πρὸ *præ*; as, Ἀντιβάλλω, ἀποβάλλω, ἀναβάλλω, διαβάλλω, καταβάλλω, προσβάλλω, παραβάλλω, προβάλλω, &c. The Prepoſition ὑπὸ *diminiſhes*; as, ὑποβάλλω.

Theſe eight, εἰς, ἐν, ἐπὶ, ἐκ, ἀμφὶ, περὶ, Σὺν, ὑπὲρ, *increaſe* the Signification; as, Εἰσβάλλω, ἐμβάλλω, ἐπιβάλλω, ἐκβάλλω, ἀμφιβάλλω, περιβάλλω, Συμβάλλω, ὑπερβάλλω. Μετὰ denotes *Mutation*; as, μεταβάλλω. Two or three Prepoſitions join'd together with a Verb *increaſe* the Force of its Signification; as, Λαμβάνω, καταλαμβάνω, προκαταλαμβάνω, ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, &c. N. *Greek Prepoſitions* are ſo manifold in their Meaning, that tho' in Compoſition they uſually ſignify thus, yet *Compounds* have ſometimes other Senſes, which muſt be obſerved from *Authors*.

N. B. The *inſeparable* Prepoſitions are ſeldom joined to Verbs; when

they are joined to other Words, these eight, ἀρι, ἐρι, βᾰ, βρῐ, δα, ζα, λα, λι, *increase* the Signification; as, ἀρίδηλος *valde illustris*, ἐριβρεμος *grandifremens*, βᾰϊάζω *valde jactans*, δαφοινὸς *valde cruentus*, ζάβεος *valde divinus*, λαψάνη *magna patina*, λιάζω *vehementer moveo*, Βριαρεὸς *Briareus centimanus*, from βρῐ and Ἄρης *Mars*. Δυς signifies *male* and εὐ *bene*; as, δυσυχέω *infelix sum*, and εὐτυχέω *felix sum*. Νε and νη are *Privatives*; as, νέποδες *carentes pedibus*, and νήνεμος *expers venti*, quasi νάνεμος.—But α has a fourfold Use.

Alpha in Composito *privat, ligat, auget, abundat.*

1. 'Tis a *Privative* from ἀπὸ; as, ἄρατος *invisibilis*. 2. 'Tis an *Intensive* from ἄγαν *valde*; as, ἄζυλος *plenus ligni*. 3. 'Tis a *Collective* from ἅμα *simul*; as, ἀδελφὸς *frater*, from α and δελφὺς *uterus*. 4. It increases the Syllables but *changes not* the Signification; as, ἄσαχυς for σάχυς *spica*. Before a Vowel α sometimes takes ν; as, ἀνάξιος *indignus*.

§. 7. *Of* VERBS IMPERSONAL.

XXXVI. VERBUM *Impersonale* per tertiam Personam formatur, ut apud Latinos; in cujus Formatione proferantur, si extent, tria Tempora Principalia; ut *contingit*—

Præs.	Futur. 1.	Perf.
Συμβ-αίνει,	συμβήσει,	συμβέβηκε.

Obs. 1. Instead of the Preterperfect or Future, which are often wanting, in forming an impersonal name the Aor. 1. or if that's wanting, the Preterimperfect or what other Tenses you can remember it has. Thus—

Ἀρέσκει, Fut. ἀρέσει. Aorist. 1. ἤρεσε, Imperf. ἤρεσκε. Opt. ἀρέσκοι. *Compounds*, Ἀπαρέσκει, Συναρέσκει.

Δεῖ, Imperf. ἔδει. Opt. δέοι. Fut. 1. δεήσει. A. 1. ἐδέησε. Inf. δεῖν, δεῆσειν, δεῆσαι. Particip. δέον, δεῆσον, δεήσαν, à δέω desum. *Compounds*, Ἀπεδεῖ, ἐνδεῖ, καταδεῖ, προσδεῖ.

Δοκεῖ, Imp. ἐδόκει. F. 1. δόξει. A. 1. ἔδοξε. Subj. δόξῃ. Partic. δοκῆν. *Compounds*, Μεταδοκεῖ, Συνδοκεῖ.

χρ Ἐνεχωρεῖ, Imp. ἐνεχώρει. Fut. 1. ἐνεχωρήσει. Subj. ἐνεχωρῇ. Part. ἐνεχωρῆν, ab ἐνεχωρέω *concedo*.

ιτ Ἔμαρται, Pluperf. εἵμαρτο, à μείρομαι *dividor*.

Ἔοικε ab ἔοικω *similis sum*. *Compounds*, ἐπέοικε, προσέοικε, ἀπέοικε.

Ἐσὶ with its *Comp.* ἔνεσι, ἔξεσι, πάρεσι, πρόσεσι *licet*, and μέτεσι *interest*.

Μέλει, Imper. ἔμελε. Fut. 1. μελήσει. A. 1. ἐμέλησε. Part. μέλον. *Comp.* μεταμέλει.

Πρέπει, Imperf. ἔπρεπε. Inf. πρέπειν. Partic. τὸ πρέπον.

Ὑπάρχει, Impf. ὑπῆρχε, Fut. 1. ὑπάρξει, Inf. ὑπάρχειν. Part. ὑπάρχον.

Ὕει, *Comp.* ἐφύει.

Φιλεῖ, Imp. ἐφίλει. Inf. φιλεῖν, à φιλέω *amo*.

Χρὴ, Imp. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν. Fut. 1. χρήσει. Inf. χρῆναι or χρῆν. *Comp.* ἀπόχρη, &c.

Obs. 2. Besides the foregoing Impersonals, all Verbs *Passive*, or that signify *passively*, in their third Persons, may be used *impersonally*; as, φαίνεται *apparet*, γέγραπται *scriptum est*; βορρᾶ, ἀφῆπται, νίφει, &c. So may also Neuter Participles of Impersonals; as, ἐπελθόν μοι, or ἐπὶν μοι *venit mihi in mentem*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

XXXVII. PARTICIPIUM eſt Adjectivum verbale, *participans* Verbi ſui Vi & Tempore.

Omne Verbi Tempus apud Græcos ſuum habet Participium: Ita τύπτω habet in Voce *Activâ* τύπτων, τύψων, τύψας, τετυφὼς, τυπὼν, τυπῶν; in *Paſſivâ* τυπτόμενος, τετυμμένος, τετυψόμενος, τυφθησόμενος, τυπησόμενος, τυφθεὶς, τυπεὶς; in *Mediâ* τυπτόμενος, τυψόμενος, τυψάμενος, τετυπὼς, τυπόμενος, τυπάμενος.

Obs. All Participles in the Feminine are of the *firſt Declenſion*. Maſculines in ας and Neuters in ον are of the *ſecond*. The reſt are of the *third*, and always make their Genitive by adding τος to the Neuter of their Nominative: But of ος Neuter comes ότος, not όσος.

CHAP. IV.

Of an ADVERB.

XXXVIII. ADVERBIUM eſt Vocabulum *ad Verbum* ob aliquam Circumſtantiam determinandam poſitum; ut, *Bene legit*, καλῶς ἀναγινώσκει.

Obs. I. Greek Adverbs, whether *primitive*, as νῦν *nunc*, τότε *tunc*, or *derivative*, as ἑλληνιστὶ *græcè*, κακῶς *malè*, &c. will be beſt learned by Practice in Authors, they being too numerous to be all here inſerted. Their ſeveral *Species* however may be thus recounted. Adverbs are either —

1. Derived of Nouns, and end in εἰ, σὶ, τὶ, ὶ, δὴν, δὸν, υ, τὴν, α, τες, οι, ξ; as, πανδημεὶ *publicè*, ἀνδρισὶ *virilitèr*, ἀκροποδητὶ *ſummis pedum digitis* on tiptoes, ἀωρὶ *intempeſtivè*, ἄρδην *altè*, ὁμοθυμαδὸν *unanimiter*, πάνυ *omninò*, ὑθέλοντὴν *ultrò*, ἠρέμα *quietè*, τῆτες *hoc annò*, ἅρμοι *congruè*, ὀδὰξ *mordicus*; from πανδήμος *ad univerſum populum pertinens*, &c. Or —

2. Derived of Verbs, and end in ας, δὰ, δρα, α, δὴν, θα, δὶς, ω, ξ; as, ἀτρέμας *quietè*, ἀναφανδὰ *manifeſtè*, ὑπόδρα *torvè*, κρύφα *occultè*, κρυβδὴν *privatim*, μίνυνθα *paululum*, ἀμοιβαδὶς *vicisſim*, ἄφνω *repentè*, ἀναμὶξ *mixtim*; from ἀτρεμίω *immotus maneo*, &c. Or —

3. Made of the Caſes of Nouns without Change, *viz.* of *Neuters* in ὲν, ὲς, ὶ, ὺ, and α; as, πολλὸν *multùm*, Ζαφὲς *manifeſtum*, τὶ *cur*, ἀξὸ *celeriter*, τάχα *celeriter*: Of *Feminines* in any Caſe but the Nominative; as, ἐπιστολὴς *ſummò*, Ζπεδὴ *feſtinanter*, ἰδίᾳ *privatim*, δωρεὰν *gratis*, χάριν *propter*: Of *Maſculines* in any Caſe; as, εὐθὺς *rectè*, πολλῶ *multò*, κύκλω *circulatim*, ἐλεὲν *miſerè*, &c. Add to theſe, Adverbs made of Verbs without Change; as, ἄγε, ἄγετε, *age*, φέρε *fer*, ἰδὲ *macte*, ἰδὲ *ecce*, εἶα εἶα, ἀμέλει *certe*, &c. Add alſo πρῶτον, δεύτερον, τρίτον, τέταρτον, &c. *primùm*, *ſecundùm*, &c. Alſo other Words that only change the *Accent* or *Spiritus*; as, ἄληθες *profectò*, ἑκοντὶ *ſpontè*, Ζάρδρα *valde*, &c. Or —

4. Derived of *Genitives Plural*, by changing ων into ως; as, ἀληθῶς *verè*, from ἀληθῶν.

5. Adverbs of *Place* ſignify *in* or *at a Place*, if they end in σι, θα, θι, οι, δεν, υ, ι; as, Ἀθήνησι *Athenis*, ἔνθα *ibi*, οἴκοθι and οἴκοι *domi*, ἔνδον *intus*, αὐτῆ *ibi*, παντῃ *ubique*. *From a Place* anſwering to *Unde?* if they end in θε or θεν; as, ἠρανόθε *cœlitùs*, οἴκοθεν *domo*. *Towards a Place* anſwering to *Quo?* if they end in ζε, σε, δε; as, Ἀθήναζε *Athenas verſùs*, ἠρανόσε *Cœlum verſùs*, οἶκαδε *domum verſus*: But δε ſometimes transfers the Accent; as, οἰκόνδε *domum verſùs*. *By* or *through a Place*, if they end in ι; as, ὅπῃ *quâ*, ταύτῃ *hâc*. *Into* or *to a Place*, if they end in ω, οι, α, υ; as, ἄνω *ſurſum*, κάτω *deorſum*, ὅποι *quo*, ἐνταῦθα *illic*, ἀλλαχῆ *alibi*.

6. Adverbs of *Number* after ἅπαξ, δὶς, τρὶς, *ſemel*, *bis*, *ter*, end commonly in άκις; as, τετράκις *quatuor*, πεντάκις *quinquies*, πολλάκις *multoties*, &c. And ſometimes in χᾶ, χῶς, χθα, χα, πλᾶ, πλασίως, πλως; as, τετρα-χᾶ, χως, χθα, χα, πλᾶ, πλασίως, πλῶς *quater* vel *quadrupliciter*.

Obs. II. Beſides the foregoing, the *Adverbs* moſt uſually met with are, εὖ *bene*, ἶρι *fortiter*, ἐτὸς *temerè*, πόσον *quantùm*, τόσον *tantùm*, μᾶλλον *magis*, ἧσσον *minùs*, πολὺ *multùm*, πότε *quando*, Ζμέρον *hodie*, αὔριον *cras*, χθὲς *heri*, πρὶν *priuſquam*, ἔτι *adhuc*, ἤδη *jam*, πάλιν *rurſus*, ἐπεὶ *poſtquam*, ὀψὲ *ſerò*, ἀεὶ *ſemper*, ἄρτι *nunc*, ἄχρι and μέχρι *uſque*, εἶτα and ἔπειτα *poſtea*, ἑξῆς and ἐξεῆς *deinceps*, ἅμα and ὁμᾶ *ſimul*, ὡς *ut*, ὡσεὶ *perinde*, ὥσπερ *ſicut*, ὧδε *hoc modo*, ἄνω *ſine*, χωρὶς *abſque*, δίχα *ſeorſim*, πλὴν *præterquam*, εἰ *ſi*, εἴθε *utinam*, ἵνα *ut*, ἥκιστα *minimum*, πάντως *omninò*, δηλαδὴ *utique*, νὴ *per*, ναὶ *profectò*, μὰ *ita*; οὐ, οὐκ, or οὐχ *non*, μὴ *ne*, οὐδαμῶς, μηδαμῶς, or ἥκιστα *nequaquam*, ἴσως *fortè*, τάχα *forſitan*, τυχὸν *fortaſſe*, πῆ *ubi*, πόθεν *unde*, ποῖ *quorſum*, πῶς *quomodo*, χαμαὶ *humi*, Ζχέδον *juxta*, πέλας *prope*, πέραν *ultra*, ἐκεῖ *illic*, δεῦρο *huc*, ἔσω *intra*, ἔξω *extra*, ἐγγὺς *prope*, ἄσσον *propè*, ἐκὰς *procul*, ἄλαν, λίαν, or μάλα *valde*, μάτην *fruſtra*, &c. Add to theſe *Adverbs* the Interjections, ὦ *o*, ἰὴ *bei*, *heu*, ἰῆ *hui*, εὖγε *euge*, φεῦ *heu*, βαβαὶ or παπαὶ *aæ*, ναὶ *væ*, εὐοῖ *evax*, ἆ, ἇ, ἦ, *ha*, *ha*, *he*, &c.

Obs. III. For the *Compariſon* of Adverbs ſee *Obſ.* 6. in the Compariſon of Adjectives. But ſome Adverbs are ſometimes compar'd thus, φρονίμως *prudenter*, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος: ἄνω *ſupra*, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω: μάλα *valdè*, μᾶλλον, μαλίϛα: τάχυ *celeriter*, θᾶσσον, τάχιϛα, &c.

Obs.

Obs. IV. Adverbs of *Time*, *Place*, and *Quantity* are sometimes joined to the Genitive of Nouns; as, πῆ γῆς *ubi terrarum*: ἄλις ἁλὸς *satis salis*, &c. Also Adverbs resembling the Nature of *Prepositions*; as, Ἕνεκά σε *propter te*: ἄνευ κινδύνου *citra* or *sine periculo*: χωρὶς ἀρετῆς *absque virtute*: πλὴν χρημάτων *præterquam pecuniam*: ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ *coram Deo*: λάθρα τῶν ἄλλων *clam aliis*, &c.

Obs. V. Derivative Adverbs govern the Case of their Primitives; as, ἀξίως τῶν προγόνων *dignè majoribus*: ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις *similiter cæteris*: Ἅμα and ὁμοῦ are joined to a Dative; as, ἅμα αὐτοῖς *simul cum illis*: ὁμοῦ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις *unà cum sociis*. Adverbs of *swearing* are joined to an Accusative; as, νὴ τὸν Δία *ita per Jovem*: μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω *non per Apollinem*. *Interjections* οἰ *heu*, and ὦ *o*, are join'd to all Cases: οὐαὶ *væ*, to a Dative, &c.

Obs. VI. The Adverb μὴ forbidding is commonly join'd to the Imperative or Subjunctive Moods, and may to all other Moods except the Indicative; as, μὴ μεθύσκεσθε οἴνῳ *ne inebriemini vino*: μὴ θεομαχῶμεν *ne contra Deum pugnemus*: ψεύδεα μὴ βάζειν *mendacia ne loquere*. Two or three Negative Adverbs in a Sentence make the Negation stronger; as, οὐ μὴ πίω *non unquam bibo*: οὐκέτι οὐ μὴ φάγω *neque amplius non unquam edam*: But two Negatives, separated by the Interposition of a Verb, make an Affirmative; as, οὐ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνῆσθαι αὐτοῦ *non possum non meminisse illius*. The Adverb εἴθε *utinam*, is joined in the Present and Future to the *Optative*; as, εἴθε γράφοιμι *utinam scriberem*: But in the Preterperfect to the *Indicative*; as, εἴθε ἔγραφα *utinam scripsissem*: Sometimes 'tis put in the Place of a Verb before an Infinitive; as, εἴθε σε μὴ θνητοῖσι γενέσθαι πῆμα πόθεινὸν, *utinam non esses malum desiderabile mortalibus*. Phocyl. *de pecunia*: Sometimes it takes ὄφελον *I might*; as, Εἰθ' ὄφελον ἀγαμός τε μένειν, ἀγένός τε γενέσθαι, *utinam aut cœlebs mansissem, aut liberis carerem*, Dictum. *Aug. Cæsaris*.

N. In some cognate Adverbs, those beginning with π prefix'd are commonly *Interrogatives*, those with τ *Redditives*, those with a Vowel *Indefinites*; as, ὅτε *quando*, ὁθεν *unde*, ὅθι *ubi*, ὁσάκις *quoties*, ἡνίκα *quando*, *Indefinites*. Πότε, πόθεν, πόθι, ποσάκις, πηνίκα, *Interrogatives*. Τότε, τόθεν, τόθι, τοσάκις, τηνίκα, *Redditives*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

XXXIX. CONJUNCTIO Voces & Sententias *conjungit*.

1. Sunt quæ *præponi*, ſunt quæ *ſuccedere* malunt.

2. Altera *conjungit*, *disjungit* & altera Voces.

3. Paucæ *explent*, non abſque Ornatu & Arte locatæ.

4. *Poſſibiles* Optat-Subjunctivumque gubernant.

OBS. I. The *primitive* or *ſimple Conjunctives* are, ἄν, ἐάν, ἤν, εἰ, *ſi*; γὰρ *enim*; μὲν, γὲ, τοι, *quidem*; ἀλλὰ, δὲ, ἀτὰρ, *ſed*; ἤ, *vel* or *quam*; καὶ or κἀ, &; τε, *que*; ὅμως, μὴν, *tamen*; ὅτι, διὸ, *quoniam*; ἦν, ἄρα, *igitur*; περ, *quamvis*. The Poets uſe αὖφαρ, *ſtatim*; ἔμπης, *tamen*; ὄφρα, *ut*; θην, *quidem*; κε or κεν, *ſi*; νυ or νυν, *igitur*; δή, ῥα, *utique*, &c. —— *Sunt quæ præponi malunt*, i. e. ſome of theſe in a Sentence, and in Compoſition, are generally placed firſt, *viz.* ἀλλὰ, ἐὰν, εἰ, ἤν, καὶ, ὅμως, ὅτι, ὄφρα, ἀτὰρ, αὖφαρ, ἔμπης, διὸ. — *Sunt quæ ſuccedere malunt*, i. e. ſome are uſually placed behind, *viz.* ἄν, γὰρ, γὲ, δή, κε, κεν, μὲν, μὴν, ἦν, περ, τε, τοι, νυ, νυν, ῥα, θην. — But (the *Greeks* taking a peculiar Pleaſure in frequently joining together two, three, or more of 'em) *Compound Conjunctions* are too manifold to be here enumerated: The moſt uſual in Authors are in —

OBS. II. Thus explain'd — 1. By *Altera conjungit*, are meant all *Conjunctives*: *viz. Copulatives*; as, καὶ, κἀ, &; τε, *que*; ἠδὲ, *atque*; καὶ δὴ, καὶ δὴ καὶ, καὶ τοι καὶ, καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ, μέντοι καὶ, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ, καὶ νυ *atque etiam*; μηδὲ, μήτε, οὐδὲ, οὔτε *nec, neque*: *Continuatives*; as, καὶ πρὸς, πρὸς δὲ, πρός γε, προσέτι, ἐπὶ δὲ, ἐπί τε, ἔτι δὲ, ἔτι τοίνυν, *præterea*; μενοῦνγε *quinetiam*: *Cauſals*; as, ὡς, ἵνα, ὥστε, ὄφρα, *ut*; γὰρ, γάρνυ, γάρνυτοι, γάρ, γάρτοι, γάρτυ, γὰρ αὖ, μὲν γὰρ, γάρ δή, γὰρ δήπου, *etenim*; ἐπεὶ, ὅτι, ὅτι τοι, διὸ, διότι, διόπερ, διὸ καὶ, καθότι, ἕνεκα, ὁτιὴ, ὁτιηὶ, *quoniam*: *Conditionals*; as, εἰ, ἄν, ἐὰν, εἴγε, εἴπερ, εἰδὴ, ἤπερ, ἐάνπερ, *ſi*; ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπειδάνπερ, ἐπήτοι, αἴκε, εἰδέκα, ἐπείκα,

ἐπείκε, *quandoquidem*; ἐὰν δὲ δὴ, κἂν εἰ, *quod si*; εἰ μὴ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, εἰ δὲ μήγε, εἰ μὴ περ γε, ἢν μὴ, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ, ὅτι μὴ, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ, πλὴν εἰ, πλὴν ἐὰν, πλὴν ὅτι, πλὴν ἀλλ' εἰ, *nisi*; πλὴν εἰ μὴ, πλὴν ἂν μὴ, πλὴν ἐὰν μὴ, ἐκτὸς εἰ μή, *sin minus*: *Illatives*; as, ἄρα ἦν, ἄρ' ἦν, ἦν ἄρα, ἄραγε, τοίνυν, τοιγὰρ, τοιγαροῦν, τοίσαρτοι, *igitur*: *Adversatives*; as, κἂν, κἢν, καίπερ, καίτοι, εἰ καὶ, ἢν καὶ, περ, *quamvis*; ὅμως, μὴν, ὅμως δὲ, ὅμως μὴν, ὅμως μέν τοι, ἀλλ' ὅμως, ἔμπης, *tamen*.—2. Under *Altera disjungit*, are contain'd all *Disjunctives*; as, ἤ, *poeticè* ἠ, ἐ, *vel*; ἐάν περ, ἐάντε, εἴτε, ἤπερ, ἤπου, ἤτοι, *sive*: *Discretives*; as, πλὴν *præterquam*; ἀλλὰ, αὐτὰρ, αὖτὰρ, *sed*; ἀλλ' ἦν, ἀλλ' ἦν γε, ἀλλάμην, ἀλλάσε, ἀλλὰ καὶ, ἀλλά τοι, ἀλλὰ μέν τοι, ὃ μὴν ἀλλάγε, ἀλλάγε, ἀλλὰ καὶ, ὃ μέν τοι ἀλλὰ, ὃ μέν τοι ἀλλάσε, πλὴν ἀλλὰ, πλὴν καὶ, *verumtamen*: *Correspondents*; as, μὲν, δὲ, *quidem*, *vero*; τε, τε, *que*, *que*; τὲ, καὶ, *tum*, *tum*; τὲ, καὶ, καὶ, &, &, &; μᾶλλον ἢ, *potius quam*; πρὶν ἢ, *prius quam*; μὴ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ, *non solum*, *sed etiam*, &c.

Obs. III. *Paucæ explent*, &c. i. e. Some of the primitive Conjunctions are oftentimes used both by Poets and Orators, only as *Expletives*, that is, they express nothing, but only serve to please the Ear, and *fill up* the Sentence: They add however a certain *Emphasis* and Beauty to the Context, if judiciously made use of: Such are ἄν, ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, γε, δή, θην, κε, κεν, νυ, νυν, περ, ποι, πω, πως, τοι.—*N.* Many think the ancient Poets made use of these *Expletives* only to help them out in their Verse; but this Dr. S. Clarke, in his Notes upon *Homer*, asserts to be a vulgar Error, and has accurately demonstrated those, that *Homer* makes use of, to have always the Force either of *Distinction*, *Elegancy*, or *Connexion*. Vid. Not. Iliad. α. v. 6, 56, 308. β. v. 1, 158. κ. v. 204, &c.

Obs. IV. *Possibiles*, &c. i. e. Adverbs and Conjunctions, when they give a Signification of Possibility or Potentiality to a Verb, generally require an *Optative*; and when they give a Signification of Contingency or Uncertainty, commonly have a *Subjunctive*; as, μὴ γένοιτο, *ne possit fieri*. Rom. vi. 15. Ἐαν εἴπῃ ὁ δοῦλος, *si dicat servus*, that is, *si fortè dicat Servus*. Luc. xii. 45. But Reading and Observation must determine this, rather than Grammarians.

N. B. One and the same Word in a different Sense may be called either an *Adverb* or a *Conjunction*: If it affects but one Word, especially the Verb, it is an *Adverb*; if it affects more or the whole Sentence, it is a *Conjunction*: Of this Sort are, μὲν, οὖν, γὲ, μενοῦνε, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a PREPOSITION.

XL. PRÆPOSITIO Verbis in Compositione *præponitur*, at Nominibus in Appositione regens Casus sibi proprios.

Quot sunt Præpositiones?

Octodecim sunt. *Sex* Monosyllaba, Ἐν, ἐκ, πρὸ, πρὸς, εἰς, ζωὸ:

Syllaba duplex sunt *Bis-sex*, Ἀντὶ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ;

Ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, ἀπὸ, σὺν, jungitur ὑπὸ.

Quos Casus regunt Præpositiones?

Postulat Ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ & ἐκ, πρὸ *Secundum: Tertium* & ἐν, ζωὸ:

Εἰς *Quartum*: Reliquis sunt GEN. DAT. & ACC. Παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ,

Ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, μετὰ, σὺν, πρόςque ὑπὸ: At διὰ GEN.que ACC.

OBS.

Obs. I. For the *Latin* of these Prepositions (which for Memory's sake are contain'd in six Verses) consult the Vocabulary. These *four*, Ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ or ἐξ, and πρὸ govern only a *Genitive*.——

1. Ἀντὶ; as, Ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ, *Oculum pro oculo*, or *contra*, or *propter oculum*. Matt. v. 38.
2. Ἀπὸ; as, Ἐξουσία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ, *Potestas* à, ab, è, ex, *Deo*. Rom. xiii. 1.
3. Ἐκ; as, Γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, *Mulier* è, ex, à, ab *Viro*. 1 Cor. xi. 12.
4. Πρὸ; as, Πρὸ θυρῶν, præ *foribus* or *ante fores*. Act. v. 23.

Obs. II. These σὺν, Ἐν and Ξὺν, require only a *Dative*.——

1. Ἐν; as, Ἐν κακοῖς ἀγνοια κέρδος, *In malis* or *Inter mala ignorantia est lucrum*: But ἐν also sometimes signifies *apud, prope, per*, and indeed it has (*per Hebraismum in Sacris Literis*) the Signification of almost all the Prepositions.
2. Σὺν; as, Ξὺν Θεῷ καὶ ταῖς Μούσαις, cum *Deo & Musis*.

Obs. III. Εἰς or ἐς governs an *Accusative* only; as, Ἐκ πυρὸς εἰς φλόγα, *ex Igne* ad, erga, super, in, *Flammam*. Adag.

Διὰ *per*, governs a *Genitive*, Διὰ *propter* an *Accusative*; as, διὰ ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος, per *Peccatum Mors*. Rom. v. 12. Τὸ Σάββατον διὰ τὸν Ἄνθρωπον, *Sabbatum* propter *Hominem*, Marc. ii. 27. Οἴνῳ ὀλίγῳ χρῶ διὰ τὸν στόμαχόν σου, *Vino pauculo utere* propter *Stomachum tuum*. 1 Tim. v. 25.

Obs. IV. These *ten*, παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ, ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ govern a *Genitive, Dative*, or *Accusative*.——

1. Παρὰ *à, ab, è, ex*, has a *Genitive*; as, παρὰ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐξῆλθον, *prodivi à Patre*. Joh. xvi. 28. Παρὰ *apud, prope, juxta*, has a *Dative*; as, παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος, *apud Dominum Misericordia*. Psal. cxxx. 7. Παρὰ *contra, præter, supra, ultra, trans, extra*, has an *Accusative*; as, παρὰ τὸν νόμον, *contra Legem*. Act. xviii. 13.
2. Ἐπὶ *in*, has a *Genitive*; as, Βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης, *Bos in linguâ*. Adag. Ἐπὶ *propter, contra*, has a *Dative*; as, τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ *tres propter* or *contra duos*. Luc. xii. 52. Ἐπὶ *ad*, has an *Accusative*; as, ἐπὶ ἴδιον ἐξέραμα ὁ κύων, *ad suum vomitum canis*. 2 Pet. ii. 22. Ἐπὶ *in, super*, has *Gen. Dat. Acc.* as ἐπὶ (ὄνῳ, ὄνῳ or) ὄνον, *super asinum* Matt. xxi. 5.
3. Ὑπὲρ *pro, de*, has a *Genitive*; as, εἰ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, *si Deus pro nobis*. Rom. viii. 31. Ὑπὲρ *super*, has a *Genitive* and *Accusative*, as, τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς (or ἡμῶν) οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *quæ super nos nihil ad nos*, Adag. Ὑπὲρ but rarely has a *Dative*; as, ὑπὲρ ἀργύρῳ δ' ὀχέονται *super argentum vehuntur*. Anacr. Od. 51.
4. Ἀμφὶ *de*, has a *Genitive*; as, ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων γραφὴ *de sideribus descriptio*. Lucian. Ἀμφὶ *pro* has a *Dative*; as, ἀμφ' Ἑλένῃ μάχεσθαι *pro Helenâ pugnare*. Hom. Iliad. γ. 70. Ἀμφὶ *circum*, has an *Accusative*; as, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα *circum Jardani fluenta*. Il. κ. 135.
5. Ἀνὰ *cum*, has a *Dative*; as, χρυσείῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ *cum aureo sceptro*. Hom. Il. α. 15. Ἀνὰ *per, circiter*, has an *Accusative*; as, ἀνὰ στρατὸν *per exercitum*. Iliad. α. 10. Ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο *circiter amphoras binas*. Joh. ii. 6. Ἀνὰ but rarely has a *Genitive*; as, ἀνὰ κροτάφοιο *circum tempus* (partem capitis). Quint. Smyr. l. γ. v. 150.
6. Κατὰ *contra, de, per*, has a *Genitive*; as, Συνήχθησαν κατὰ Χριστοῦ *congregati sunt contra Christum* Ps. ii. 2. Κατὰ *intra*, has a *Dative* poeticè; as, κατὰ σφείοισιν *intra baras*. Hom. Odyss. κ. 238. Κατὰ *secundùm*, has an *Accusative*; as, κατὰ Ματθαῖον *secundum Matthæum*.
7. Περὶ *de*, has a *Genitive*; as, περὶ καπνοῦ σπουδαῖον εἶναι *de fumo anxium esse*. Adag. Περὶ *propter*, has a *Genitive* or *Dative*; as, περὶ καλοῦ ἔργου (or καλῷ ἔργῳ) *propter opus bonum*. Joh. x. 33. Περὶ *circum, circa*, has a *Genitive, Dative*, or *Accus.* as, χορεύειν περὶ βωμοὺς (βωμῶν or βωμοῖς) *circum aras saltare*. Herod. lib. 5.
8. Μετὰ *cum*, has a *Genit.* as, μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ Θεὸς, *Deus nobiscum*. Matt. i. 23. Μετὰ *in*, has a *Dat.* as, μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων τὴν λύραν, *in manibus habens lyram*. Lucian. Μετὰ *post*, has an *Accusat.* as, μετὰ

τὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, *poſt tres dies.* Matt. xxvii. 37.

9. Πρὸς *a, per,* has a *Gen.* as, πρὸς Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες, *omnes ſunt à Jove.* Hom. Odyſ. ξ. 57. Πρὸς *ad,* has a *Dat.* as, πρὸς κεφαλῇ, *ad caput.* Joh. xx. 12. Πρὸς *apud, ad, penes,* has an *Accuſat.* as, ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, *Sermo erat apud Deum.* Joh. i. 1.

10. Ὑπὸ *a, ab,* has a *Gen.* or *Dat.* as, μὴ νικῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ, *ne vincitor à malo.* Rom. xii. 21. Ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι, *à Trojanis.* Il. ν. 668. Ὑπὸ *ad,* has an *Accuſ.* as, ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε, *ad Trojam venit.* Il. β. 216. Ὑπὸ *ſub,* has a *Gen. Dat.* and *Accuſat.* as, ὑπὸ μόδιον (μοδίω, μοδίῳ) *ſub modium.* Matt. v. 15.

N. B. The *Signification* and *Government* of *Greek* Prepoſitions is ſo manifold and different among Authors, that 'tis impoſſible here to recount all their Varieties. What is done, is to ſhew that they're often uſed thus: Tho' after all that can be ſaid by Grammarians, the Learner's beſt Aſſiſtant in this muſt be Reading and Obſervation.

N. 1. Sometimes Prepoſitions join'd together govern Caſes; as, ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην, *undique circa fontem.* Il. β. 305. Ὑπ' ἐκ νεφέων, *ſub nubibus.* Hom. Hymn. in Apol. v. 428.

N. 2. The Poets often put the Prepoſition after its Caſe, retracting the Accent of Diſſyllables; as, Θεῶ πάρα, *à Deo.* Il. τ. 3. Ὀνείρων πέρι, *de Somniis.* Lucian.

N. 3. Sometimes a Conjunction is elegantly put between the Prepoſition and its Caſe; as, ἐπὶ γάρτοι τὴν ὕβριν παρέρχονται, *præ-reunt enim in contumeliam.* Lucian.

N. 4. Prepoſitions without Caſes change into Adverbs; as, πρώτος ἐγώ, μετὰ δ' ὔμμες, *Primus ego, poſtea verò vos.* Lucian. And ſo do Prepoſitions compounded together; as, παρέξ *extrà* or *foris.*

Part the Third.

Of SYNTAXIS.

CHAP. I.

Ut alibi, ſic & hic, Brevitas utilis; nam ſupervacua præcepta, hoc eſt, *quæ Latinis eadem ſunt, quis non credat ſine fructu eſſe.*
VERWEY.

SYNTAXIS docet Voces in Sententiis aptè *connectere,* & dividitur in *Concordantiam* & *Regimen.*

§. 1. *Of the* CONCORDS.

I. *CONCORDANTIÆ duæ* ſunt, & cum Latinis communes, nempe *Nominativi & Verbi, Subſtantivi & Adjectivi;* ut, *Vir bonus eſt commune bonum,* χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστι κοινὸν ἀγαθόν. Menander.

A. *Exceptio* 1. Nomen neutrum plurale plerumque gaudet Verbo Singulari; ut, *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia,* τῷ Ἀργυρίῳ ὑπηκόει πάντα.

B. *Exceptio* 2. Dualia non neceſſario poſtulant aut Verba aut Adjectiva ejuſdem numeri; ut, *ambo expiraverunt*, ἄμφω ἐξεπνεύσαν. Eurip. *Dominis duobus*, κυρίοις δυσί. Matt. vi. 24.

C. *Exceptio* 3. Adjectivum plurale cujuſcunque generis ſæpe permutat ſuum Subſtantivum in Genitivum cum Articulo; ut, *boni Parentes*, ἀγαθοὶ τῶν γονέων. Iſocrates.

D. *Exceptio* 4. Subſtantivum aliquando uſurpatur pro Adjectivo; ut, *Græca lingua*, Ἑλλὰς φωνὴ. Lucian. *Contumelioſum virum honorabunt*, ὕβριν ἀνέρα τιμήσασι. Heſiod.

E. *Exceptio* 5. Frequenter *Relativum* & *Antecedens* in eodem Caſu ponuntur; ut, *Crediderint ſermoni quem dixit*, ἐπίσευσαν τῷ λόγῳ, ᾧ εἶπεν. Joh. ii. 22.

N. B. *The Learner, at firſt going over, is only to get by heart the* 12 *Rules mark'd* I. II. &c. *and thoſe mark'd* A. B. C. &c. *afterwards.*

Obs. I. The *Greeks* agree in every thing that relates to Concord with the *Latins*, as well as having thoſe Peculiarities in the Exceptions; as,—in Exception 1. *Dæmonia credunt*, Δαιμόνια πιστεύουσι *rarius*. Jam. ii. 19.—In Exception 2. *Diſſenſerunt contendentes Atrides & Achilles*, διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε Ἀτρείδης καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς. Hom. Il. α. 6. — In Exception 3. *Omnes ſancti Angeli*, πάντες οἱ ἅγιοι ἄγγελοι. Matt. xxv. 31.—In Except. 4. *Græca lingua*, φωνὴ Ἑλληνική ſemper ferè, rarò Ἑλλὰς; tho' even that *Pliny* imitates, *Ficus anus*, i. e. *annoſa*. — In Exception 5. *Non ſine ſanguine quem offert*, ὃ χωρὶς αἵματος, ὃ προσφέρει. Heb. ix. 7. rarò.

Obs. II. Add to theſe the Examples following, from all which perhaps may be gathered all that belongs to *Concord*.

Arabes gens eſt hominibus plena, Ἔθνος πολυανθρωπώτατόν ἐστιν Ἀραβες. Philo.

Urbes ſunt quos *ſpecus arbitraris*, Πόλεις εἰσὶν οὓς φωλεὸς νομίζεις. Lucian.

Semen & fructus differunt, Σπέρμα καὶ καρπὸς διαφέρουσι. Ariſtot.

Pater tuus & ego (mater) *dolentes* quærebamus *te*, ὁ Πατήρ σου κἀγὼ ὀδυνώμενοι ἐζητοῦμέν σε. Luc. ii. 48.

Credimus in Patrem, & Filium, & Pneuma *ſanctum*, coeſſentialia & *æqualiter gloriosa*, Πιστεύομεν εἰς πατέρα, καὶ υἱὸν, καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον, ὁμοούσιά τε καὶ ὁμόδοξα. Nazianz.

Ut aiunt, ὡς φασι. Plutarch. *Multi dicunt*, πολλοὶ λέγουσι. Pſal. iv. *Matthæus*

thæus Publicanus, Ματθαῖος ὁ τελώνης. Matt. x

Q. *Quo differunt docti ab indoctis?*

A. *Quanto viventes à mortuis.*

Q. Τίνι διαφέρουσιν οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι τῶν ἀπαιδεύτων.

A. Ὅσῳ οἱ ζῶντες (διαφέρουσι) τῶν τεθνηκότων. Laertius *in vitâ Ariſt.*

Deus eſt Spiritus, Πνεῦμα ὁ Θεός ἐστι. *Domus mea vocabitur* domus *precationis*, Οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται. Matt. xx. 13. *Crepuit* medius, ἐλάκησε μέσος. Act. i. 18.

Juſſit ut *ille vicaretur filius Jovis*, Διὸς υἱὸν ἐκέλευσε αὐτὸν καλεῖσθαι. Herodian —*Pericles dixit ſe ad aram uſque amicum eſſe*, Περικλῆς ἔφησε μέχρι βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι, ταῦτον εἶναι φίλον. Plutarch.

Beatus qui *ſperat*, Μακάριος ὃς ἐλπίζει. Pſal. xxxiv. 8. *Beata gens* cujus *Dominus eſt Deus, & populus* quem *elegit*, Μακάριον τὸ ἔθνος ὃ Κύριος ὁ Θεός ἐστι, λαὸς ὃν ἐξελέξατο. Pſal. xxxiii. 12. — *Quis es tu qui judicas?* Σὺ τίς εἶ ὁ κρίνων. Rom. xiv. 4.

Non bonum eſt, οὐκ ἀγαθὸν (ſubintel. χρῆμα res). Il. β. *Quæ ſunt Dei*, τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Matt. xxii.

Pejerare non eſt meum, ἐπιορκεῖν οὐκ ἐμὸν ἐστί. Plutarch. *Non veſtrum eſt nôſſe tempora*, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστι γνῶναι χρόνους. Act. i. 7. —— See the *Syntax* of my Latin Grammar, viz. Rule I. II. III. A. B. C. D. and the Obſervations thereon. *pag.* 52, &c.

§. 2. *Of the Uſe the* Greeks *make of the* ARTICLE.

F. ARTICULUS, quando vocibus *præponitur* à Græcis, quod ſæpius apud Authores factum invenitur, Hæc ferè agit ——

Præpoſitivus ὁ Voci, cui præfigitur, affert [1] *Emphaſin*; aut ponit [2] *Diſcrimen*; obitve relati Nominis [3] *Officium*; aut Textum Syntaxeos [4] *ornat.*

[5] *Infinita* præit Verba, atque in Nomina mutat.

[6] *Subnuit* ὧν. Dant [7] *Hic* ὁμὲν, *Ille* ὁδὲ, Græca Latinis.

[8] *Præditus* Articulo præit, & poſtponitur *Orbus.*

OBS.

Obs. I. From hence the Learner is to obſerve, that the Greeks uſe the *Poſitive Article* principally on eight Accounts, *viz.*

1. By way of *Emphaſis*; as, Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, *In principio erat* ille *Sermo.* Joh. i. 1. Ὁ Προφήτης εἶ σύ? *Tunc es* ille *Propheta?* Joh. i. 21. Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς. *Ego ſum Paſtor* ille *bonus.* Joh. x. 11.

2. For the ſake of *Diſtinction, Demonſtration,* or *Determination*; as, Δός μοι τὸ βιβλίον, *da mihi librum* iſtum. Ἰωάννης ὁ Βαπτιστὴς, *Johannes* ille *Baptiſta.* Matt. iii. 1. Οἱ μάγοι ἰδόντες τὸν ἀστέρα, καὶ ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, εὗρον τὸ παιδίον, *Magi videntes* illam *ſtellam, & venientes in* illam *domum, invenerunt* illum *Puerulum.* Matt. ii.

3. To perform the *Office* of a Noun left out by *Ellipſis*; as, Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ἀλφαίου, *Jacobus* filius *Alphæi.* Matt. x. 3. Τὰ Καίσαρος, res *Cæſaris.* Matt. xxii. 21. Τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς, Opera *carnis.* Rom. viii. 5. Τὸ τοῦ Θεόγνιδος λέγω, Sermonem *Theognidis loquor.* Lucian. Ubi ſubintelliguntur ὑίὸς, χρήματα, ἔργα, ἔπος, &c.

4. They uſe it for the ſake of *Sound* and *Ornament* in a Sentence; as, ἡ νίκη ἡ νικήσασα τὸν κόσμον ἡ πίστις, *Victoria quæ vicit mundum fides.* 1 Joh. v. 4. Πολὺ διεχώσας εὑρήσομεν τάς τε τῶν σπουδαίων γνώμας, καὶ τὰς τῶν φαύλων διανοίας, *Multum diſcrepantes inveniemus bonorum ſententias & Improborum cogitationes.* Iſocrates.

5. It is often put in the Neuter before the *Infinitive* of Verbs, to expreſs *Nouns, Gerunds,* and *Supines*; as, Ἐκ τοῦ ὁρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἐρᾶν, *ex* viſu *naſcitur* Amor. Καιρὸς τοῦ ἄρξασθαι, *tempus* incipiendi, *ſeu* incepcionis. 1 Pet. iv. 17. Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, *in* ſapiendo *vel* ſapientiâ. Sophoc. Ἔξειμι μάχεσθαι, τοῦ μάχεσθαι, ἕνεκα τοῦ μάχεσθαι, & πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι, *exeo ad* pugnam, *ad* pugnandum, pugnatum, &c. Ἐπανέρχομαι ἀπὸ τοῦ μάχεσθαι, *redeo* pugnatu, *vel à* pugnando. Αἰσχρὸν λέγειν, *turpe dictu,* &c. — Hitherto add theſe *Græciſms,* Ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν, *dum ille ſeminaret.* Matt. xiii. Πρὸ τοῦ αἰτῆσαι ὑμᾶς αὐτὸν, *priuſquàm vos illum rogetis.* Matt. vi. 8. Μετὰ τὸ αἰτῆσαι ὑμᾶς, *poſtquàm vos rogaveritis.*—*N. B.* This Neuter Article is likewiſe put before Indeclinables and Words uſed τεχνικῶς; as, Ἔλεγχος ἀπιστίας τὸ πᾶς περὶ Θεοῦ λέγειν, *Argumentum incredulitatis eſt de Deo dicere,* quomodo. *Juſtin* M.

6. It frequently *implies,* and *ſupplies* the Place of the Participle ὤν *ens,* from εἰμὶ *ſum,* eſpecially before a Preposition or Adverb; as, ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, *qui* es *in cœlis.* Matt. vi. 9. Τὰ ἄνω φρονεῖτε, *ſapite quæ* ſunt *ſupra.* Coloſ. iii. 2.—Before *Adverbs,* Ὁ ἔξω καὶ ὁ ἔσωθεν ἄνθρωπος, *externus & internus homo.* 2 Cor. iv. 16. Οἱ πάλαι *veteres,* οἱ νῦν *qui nunc ſunt,* οἱ πέλας *propinqui,* ὁ αὔριον *craſtinus,* ὁ πάνυ *excellens,* &c.—Before *Prepoſitions,* τοὺς πρὸ ὑμῶν, *Majores veſtros,* Matt. v. 12. Οἱ μεθ' ἡμᾶς, *Poſteri noſtri.* οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, *Socii Achillis.* Lucian. Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, *Conſiliarii,* vel, *qui ſunt de Senatu.* Appian. Οἱ ἀπὸ βήματος *Concionatores.* Plutarch. Οἱ ἀπὸ Στοᾶς *Stoici,* οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν *Cauſidici.* Demoſth. Οἱ πρὸς αἵματος *conſanguinei.* Sophoc. Οἱ περὶ τὴν γῆν *agricolæ.* Xenoph. Οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν, καὶ τοὺς λόγους, *Poetæ & Oratores.* Iſocr. Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα, *Plato,* vel *Platonici,* vel *Plato cum Platonicis.* Vide Joh. xi. 29. Act. xiii. 13.

7. It is uſed ſometimes for οὗτος *hic* and ἐκεῖνος *ille,* being join'd to μὲν and δὲ, eſpecially in Diviſions; as, Οἱ μὲν τοὺς φίλους παρόντας μόνον τιμῶσιν, οἱ δὲ καὶ μακρὰν ἀπόντας ἀγαπῶσι, Hi *amicos præſentes ſolum honorant, Illi etiam longè diſtantes diligunt.* Iſocr.

8. If two Nominatives belong to a Verb, that comes *firſt* in Senſe which has the Article; as, Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος *Sermo erat Deus.* Joh. i. 1.— Hence ſome ſay it ought always to be prefix'd to the *Subject* and not to the *Predicate,* but 'tis often found otherwiſe; as, Χριστὸς ἦν ἡ ὁδὸς, *Chriſtus erat via.* Joh. xiv. 6.

Obs.

Obs. II. But observe, that *Interrogatives*, *Indefinites*, *Distributives*, *Cardinals*, *Pronouns*, and *Proper-Names*, such as τίς *quis*, ἕτερος *alter*, εἷς, δύο, ἐγὼ, Ἰσοκράτης, &c. generally refuse the *Article*. In other respects some Grammarians think it may be used or not used indifferently; as, *vir bonus*, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς, or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς, or ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθὸς: Whence Koeber says—*Articulus igitur sæpe Emphasi carere censendus est, neque ex ejusdem vel præsentiâ vel absentiâ tutò probari potest Dogma Fidei.* Dr. Busby's Opinion is—*De præfigendo vel omittendo Articulo certa vix dari possit Regula; sæpe enim utuntur vel respuunt Autores pro Arbitrio vel Euphoniâ.* And Scaliger calls this frequent and promiscuous Use of it *Flabellum Atticæ Loquacitatis.* Certain it is that the *Poets* use or refuse it at their Pleasure, if the *Prose Writers* sometimes do not so too, Θανατος τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσέβεια, καὶ βίος παράνομος, *Impietas & vita improba est mors animæ.* Chrysost. Τὰ μὲν τῆς τύχης ἔχει ὀξείας τὰς μεταβολάς, *res fortunæ celeres habent mutationes.* Demosth.

CHAP. II.

Of GOVERNMENT.

II. Regimen Græcis cum Latinis ferè commune est. Nempe, Substantiva & Adjectiva regunt *Genitivum*; *Dativus* regitur à Vi Acquisitionis; & Verba Transitiva exigunt *Accusativum*: Ut, *Dei longanimitas*, Θεοῦ μακροθυμία. 1 Pet. iii. 20. *Cupidus sanguinis*, διψαλέος αἵματος. Nazianz. *Bonum mihi est quod viam vobis ostendo*, Ἀγαθόν μοι ὅτι ὁδὸν δείκνυμι ὑμῖν. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

§. 1. *Exceptiones in Regimine* Genitivi.

III. *Laus* & *Vituperium*, uti etiam *Mensura Rei*, atque Adjectiva omnia quæ Latinè Genitivum vel Ablativum postulant, hæc

hæc græcè Genitivum; ut, *homo magnâ virtute*, ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς. *Statua duodecim cubitis*, ἀνδριὰς δώδεκα πηχέων. Herodian. *Terra plena malis eſt*, πλέη μὲν γὰρ γαῖα κακῶν, aut κακοῖς. Heſiod. *Dignus laude*, ἐπαίνου ἄξιος. Xenoph. *Opus eſt mihi vino*, χρείαν ἔχω τοῦ οἴνου.

G. Genitivus ſæpe ponitur per Ellipſin, deficiente ἕνεκα *propter*; ut, *felix propter fortunam*, μακάριος τῆς τύχης. Ariſtoph. *Amat illum propter virtutem*, φιλεῖ αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρετῆς.

IV. Comparativa regunt Genitivum, item Nomen prætii ponitur in Genitivo; ut, *iracundiores canibus*, ὀργιλώτεροι κυνῶν. Lucian. *Omnia venalia nummo*, πάντα ὤνια πλούτου. Ariſtot.

V. Ablativus abſolutè ſumptus apud Latinos, græcè ponitur in Genitivo; ut, *Deo dante nihil valet invidia*, Θεοῦ διδόντος μηδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος. Nazianz. Aliquando Participium ſolum ſic ponitur; ut, ἐλθόντων δὲ, *illis autem venientibus*.

N. Sometimes an Accuſative with ὡς or ὥσπερ is uſed inſtead of this Genitive; as, *nullo loco illi exiſtente*, or *quaſi eſſet nullus illi locus*, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτῷ χώραν τινὰ οὖσαν. *Ariſtot.* And eſpecially with Participles of Imperſons; as, *quaſi nihil ejus interſit*, ὡς μηδὲν αὐτοῦ διαφέρον, ſubintell. εἶναι —Here alſo obſerve this *Græciſm* — Ἐν τῷ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν, i. e. ἐλθόντος αὐτοῦ, or ὅταν ἔλθῃ αὐτὸς, *illo veniente*.

H. Nomen Temporis reſpondens, *quando?* in Genitivo vel Dativo ponitur, in Accuſativo rarius; ut, *nocte venit*, ἦλθε νυκτός. Joh.

iii. 2. *Tertio die*, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ. Luc. xxiv. 46. *Horâ ſeptimâ*, ὥραν ἑβδόμην. Joh. iv. 52. Nomen vero reſpondens, *quamdiu?* in Accuſativo vel Dativo, rarius in Genitivo; ut, *manſit tres menſes*, ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς. Luc. i. 56. *Viginti totos annos*, εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν. Juſtin. M. *Noctemque diemque*, νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας. 1 Tim. v. 5.

I. *Ad locum*; *in*, *a*-que *loco*, ſi ſit motuſve quieſve;

Græcè, Præpoſito uſus, Particulâve locali eſt. —— Ut,

Venêre ad Pergen, ἦλθον εἰς Πέργην, Act. xiii. 13. *Deſcenderunt ab Hieroſolymis*, καὶ ἦλθον ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων, Act. xi. 27. *Commoratus eſt Romæ*, διέτριψεν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ. Herodian. *Athenis*, Ἀθήνησι. —— See the Adverb.

N. It is but very ſeldom the Prepoſition is ſuppreſs'd; as, *Ex Cretico litore exceſſimus*, τῆς Κρητικῆς ἄκρας ἤραμεν. Heliodor. *Columnas erigendas Olympiæ*, στήλας στῆσαι Ὀλυμπίασι. Thucyd. *Ad naves & Helleſpontem venerunt*, Νῆας καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκοντο. Homer.

K. Græci Subſtantivo ſæpe jungunt Genitivum Pronominis primitivi, loco poſſeſſivi; ut, Πάτερ ἡμῶν pro ἡμέτερε, *Pater noſter*. Matt. vi. 9.

L. Verba Senſuum, excepto Viſu, per *Ellipſin* gaudent Genitivo; Quibus addas Significantia

Hæc-*parco*, *excello*, *incipio*, *appeto*, *deſino*, *curo*,

Impero, *differo*, *diſto*, *deerro*, -pluraque cum his. —— Ut,

Audivi vocem, ἤκουσα φωνῆς, id eſt, ἤκουον φωνῆς *ſonum vocis.* Actor. xxii. 7. *Parce tritico,* φείδεο σίτου, id eſt, ἀπὸ σίτου. Heſiod.

—— See §. 2. Chap. 4. *Ellipſis.*

Obs. I. Verbs of *Seeing*, ſuch as ὁράω, βλέπω, θεάομαι, and the like, commonly have an Accuſative; as, *video Sacerdotem,* ὁρῶ τὸν Ἱερέα. Ariſtoph. And the *Attics* conſtrue all Verbs of Senſe with an Accuſative; as, *ſentiunt præſentia,* αἰσθάνονται τὰ παρόντα. Ariſtot. *Audite Decreta,* ἀκούσατε τὰ ψηφίσματα. Demoſth.

Obs. II. Examples to the other Words mention'd in the Rule, *viz. Excello,* &c. are — Παλαμήδης ὑπερέσχε τῶν ἐσ' ἑαυτῆ Σοφίᾳ, *Palamedes ſapientiâ* excellebat *omnibus circa ſe.* Xenoph. Ἄρχομαι λόγου, incipio *Orationem.* Demoſth. Εἴτις ἐπισκοπῆς ὀρέγεται, *ſi quis Epiſcopatum* appetit. 1 Tim. iii. 1. Πέπαυται ἁμαρτίας, deſivit *à peccato,* 1 Pet. iv. 1. Πάντων ἐπιμελῆ, cura *omnia.* Iſocr. Ἄρχειν τῶν ἐθνῶν, imperare *gentibus.* Matt. x. 42. Ἀστὴρ ἀστέρος διαφέρει, *ſtella* differt *à ſtellâ,* 1 Cor. xv. 41. Διέχει τῆς Ἠπείρου, diſtat *ab Epiro.* Thucyd. Διαμαρτάνω τῆς ὁδοῦ, deerro *à via.* Thucyd. In all which there is an *Ellipſis* of ſome Prepoſition. Under which Conſideration likewiſe may be added theſe governing a *Genitive*, which ſignify *potior, reminiſcor, obliviſcor, fruor, ſortior, conſequor, communico, participo, privo, fruſtror, prohibeo, miror, cedo, dimitto, libero, negligo, contemno, accuſo, abſolvo,* and others: For it is my humble Opinion, no Word in Greek can properly by itſelf govern a Genitive, except a Subſtantive, or a Prepoſition. See *Ellipſis*, &c. So that 'tis no wonder to find ſome of 'em ſometimes governing other Caſes, ſince all their Dependance is on a Prepoſition ſuppreſs'd; as in the next Rule ——

M. Hæc autem loco Genitivi aliquando regunt gunt Accuſativum ſignificantia

Sortior, accuſo, damno, abſolvo, impleo, privo,
Conſequor, & *fruor,* & *contemno, negligo, curo.* —— Ut,

Sortitus *eſt ſemiſorte,* & *ſede,* ἔλαχε ἡμικλήρου. Demoſth. κλῆρον. Ariſt.

Accuſo *factorum* & *mendacii,* καθηγορῶ πεπραγμένων. Xen. ψεύδους. Dem.

N. Verba *permutandi* exigunt Genitivum rei acceptæ cum Accuſativo rei datæ; ut, *Permutare aurea æreis,* ἀμείβειν χρύσεα χαλκείων. Iliad. ζ.

§. 2.

§. 2. *Exceptiones in Regimine* DATIVI.

VI. ABLATIVUS *Inſtrumenti, Cauſæ,* aut *Modi* Latinis, ponitur apud Græcos in Dativo; ut, *Percuſſit Enſe, & interfecit Dolo non Robore,* ἤλατε ξίφϵ, καὶ ἔπεφνε δόλῳ ϑ᾽ οὐ κρατεῖ. Homer.

N. But *Nomen partis* is generally the Genitive; as, *Lupum auribus tenea,* λύκον ὤτων κρατῶ: ἐκ being underſtood. Or the Accuſative; as, *perturbor mente,* ταράσσομαι φρένας. Sophoc. κατὰ being underſtood.

VII. Verba *dandi, fidendi, obſequendi, repugnandi, invidendi, gaudendi, ſequendi, innitendi,* aliaque commodum vel incommodum ſignificantia, Dativum poſtulant; ut, *prodeſt civitati,* λυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλϵ. Iſocr.

VIII. Huc referantur *Impersonalia* quæ, manente ſignificatione, imitantur Perſonalium conſtructionem. Ita quædam habent *Dativum,* quædam *Dativum* cum *Genitivo*; ut, *Refert hoc mea permagni,* Διαφέρϵ μοι τοῦτο πάμπολυ. Demoſth. *Pœnitebat illum viæ,* μετέμελεν αὐτῷ τῆς ὁδοῦ. *Opus eſt mihi bello,* δεῖ μοι πολέμου.

N. But δεῖ, χρὴ, ὀφείλει, *oportet,* and moſt others, if an Infinitive follow, will have an Accuſative; as, Δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖν, *oportet eum abire.*

O. Verbum χράομαι *utor,* atque Verba & Adjectiva compoſita cum ζωὸς & ὁμὸς regunt Dativum; ut, *Ne amplius aquam bibito, ſed vino pauculo utere,* Μηκέτι ὑδροποτϵῖ, ἀλλ᾽ οἴνῳ ὀλίγῳ χρῶ. 1 Tim. v. 23. *Gaudendum eſt cum amicis,*

cis, συγχαίρειν χρὴ τοῖς φίλοις. *Consubstantialis Patri*, ὁμοούσιος τῷ Πατρί. Basil.

N. Sometimes χράομαι governs an Accusative; as, χρῆσθαι τὰ προσπεριζόμενα, *uti Transitibus*. Arist.

IX. Passiva ferè exigunt Genitivum agentis cum Præpositione; at interdum Dativum; ut, *Mens à vino corrumpitur*, Νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται. Isocr. *Quid ab aliis factum*, τί παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους. Demosth.

P. Adjectiva passivè Verbalia, & Participialia in τέος, τέα, τέον, Dativum requirunt; ut, *Honorabilis toti populo*, τίμιος πάνδι τῷ λαῷ. Act. v. 34. *Eundum est mihi*, βαδιστέον μοι. Plutarch.

§. 3. *Exceptiones in Regimine* Accusativi.

Q. Accusativum regunt quæ συνεκδοχικῶς, aut per *Ellipsin* alicujus Præpositionis efferuntur; ut, *doleo caput*, ἀλγέω τὴν κεφαλήν. Ubi subintelligitur κατά.

R. Verbum quodvis Accusativum cognatæ significationis admittit; ut, *Magnum gavisi sunt gaudium*, ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην. Matt. ii.

S. Passiva regunt Accusativum sui Activi; ut, *Ea rapitur mihi de manibus*, ἣν δ' ἐκ ἁρπάζομαι, quia dicimus ἣν ἁρπάζω *rapio eam*.

N. Here seems to be an *Ellipsis* of κατὰ, thus, *rapior* (quatenus ad) *eam de manibus*.

T. Verba

T. Verba *dicendi* vel *faciendi* cum Adverbiis *bene* vel *male* aut ſimilibus, ſæpius Accuſativum poſtulant; ut, *Benefacite illis qui vos oderunt*, καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μισοῦντας ὑμᾶς. Matt. v.

X. Verba *cum Præpoſitionibus compoſita* regunt Caſus vi Præpoſitionum, nempe ——

Ab, *de*, *præ* ſi ſignificent, *Genitivus* in uſu eſt;
Cum, vel *ad*, *in*, ſi ſignificent, appone *Dativo*;
Præter, *per*, quæ ſignificent, pone omnia *Quarto*.——Ut,

Soluta es ab infirmitate, ἀπολέλυσαι τῆ ἀσθενείᾳ. Luc. xiii. 12. *Convivamus ipſi*, ζυζήσομεν αὐτῷ. Rom. vi. 8. *Prætergredimini mandatum*, παραβαίνετε τὴν ἐντολήν. Matt. xv. 3.

§. 4. *Of* Infinitives, *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

XI. Infinitivus ſubjicitur *Verbis* & *Adjectivis*; ut, *Volumus ſcire*, βουλόμεθα γνῶναι. Act. xvii. 9. *Dignus vocari*, ἄξιος κληθῆναι. Luc. xv. 19.

U. Pro Infinitivo crebriùs uſurpatur Participium conſentiens cum Nominativo Verbi præcedentis, præcipuè apud Verba *perſeverandi*, *deſiſtendi*, *notitiæ* aut *affectûs*; ut, *Amare me preſevera*,

perſevera, ἀγαπῶν με ἀδελφέ. *Perſæ dicuntur edere Naſturtium & bibere Aquam*, Πέρσαι λέγονται ἐσθίοντες κάρδαμον καὶ πίνοντες ὕδωρ. Xenoph.

W. Uſurpantur Verba Infinita cum Verbo μέλλω pro Futuro omnium Verborum; ut, μέλλει ζητεῖν *quæret, quæſiturus eſt, Futurum eſt quærere.* Μέλλει παραδίδοσθαι, *tradendus erit.*

XII. PARTICIPIA ſervant Regimen ſuorum Verborum; ut, *Non pauper eſt nihil habens, ſed multa cupiens*, οὐκ ἔστι πένης ὁ μηδὲν ἔχων, ἀλλ' ὁ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμῶν. Chryſoſt. *Volens occidere*, θέλων ἀποκτεῖναι. Matt. xiv. 5.

X. Pro GERUNDIIS Græci utuntur *Infinitivis*; nempe, Gerundium in *di* effertur per Infinitivum & Genitivum Articuli poſt Dictionem quæ regit Genitivum; Gerundium in *do* per Infinitivum poſt Præpoſitiones ſignificantes *à, de, è, ex, in, pro*, cum eo Articuli Caſu, quem Præpoſitio exigit; & ad eundem modum Gerundium in *dum* poſt Præpoſitiones quæ ſignificant *ad, ob, inter, ante, propter*; ut, *Tempus eſt vobis* abeundi, *à* pugnando, *ad* ſepeliendum *me*, καιρὸς ὑμῖν τοῦ ἀπιέναι, ἀπὸ τοῦ μάχεσθαι, πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με.

N. Sometimes the Article is omitted; as, ὥρα ἀπιέναι, *hora abeundi*, Luc.

Y. Pro SUPINIS ſimpliciter ponitur Infinitivus; ut, *Exiit conductum operarios*, ἐξῆλθε μισθώσασθαι

σαυτῷ ἐργάτας. Matt. xx. *Turpe dictu*, λέγειν αἰσχρὸν. Epheſ. v. 12.

Z. Cùm ſignificatur neceſſitas uſurpatur Verbale in τέον, quod admittit Caſum ſui Verbi, & inſuper Dativum agentis; ut, *Scribendum eſt mihi epiſtolam*, γραπτέον ἐμοὶ ἐπιστολήν.

N. This *Verbal* is ſometimes uſed as an Adjective to a Subſtantive; as, *ſolus bonus honore afficiendus eſt*, ὁ ἀγαθὸς μόνος τιμητέος. Ariſtot. And the *Attics* often uſe the Neuter Plural for the Singular; as, οὐκ ἔτι πιστευτέα τῶν νῦν ἀνδρὶ (for πιστευτέον), *non eſt amplius ulli mortalium fidendum.* Lucian.

CHAP. III.

Neceſſary CAUTIONS and OBSERVATIONS.

I. GOVERNMENT in the *Greek Tongue* is ſo manifold and various, that notwithſtanding all the foregoing Rules there are ſtill innumerable Verbs of different Conſtructions; thus ſome Verbs, viz. *Precandi, blandiendi, conviciandi, habitandi*, will have a Dative or Accuſative; as, *Precor Deum*, εὔχομαι τῷ Θεῷ. Dem. τὸν Θεόν. Chryſ. Others, viz. *Imperandi*, &c. a Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative; as, *Impero, vobis, tibi, pompis*, ἡγέομαι ὑμῶν. Heb. xiii. 7. ϛοὶ. Æſchin. τὰς πομπάς. Dem.—Others ſtill more various, viz. *Verba accuſandi, condemnandi, abſolvendi, privandi, participandi*, &c. change the caſe of the perſon or thing divers ways; thus, *condemno te hujus*, καταγινώσκω σὲ τούτου. Lyſias. ϛοῦ τοῦτο. Thucyd. ϛοῦ τούτου. Dem. — But from hence I would not have the Learner imagine or conclude that this *uncertainty* is in the Verbs themſelves; ſince if he'll give himſelf time to conſider, he'll find it to be owing only to the *Ellipſis* of ſome Prepoſition; thus, *precor Deum*, εὔχομαι (πρὸς ad) τὸν Θεὸν vel acquiſitive τῷ Θεῷ. Alſo, *impero vobis, tibi, pompis*, ἡγέομαι (ἐπὶ ſuper) ὑμῶν, ϛοὶ, τὰς πομπάς. And *condemno te hujus*, καταγινώσκω σὲ (περὶ de) τούτου; or, περὶ σοῦ διὰ τοῦτο, *condemnationem fero de te propter hoc*; or, περὶ σοῦ περὶ τούτου, *de te propter hoc*, &c.

Form a judgment in like manner on moſt of the difficulties and irregularities in the *Greek Syntax*, eſpecially ſuch as differ from the *Latins*. For the rules of Conſtruction in both Languages ſeem to be *certain*, and founded on the very ſame certain reaſons with each other.

II. Having

II. Having given the Learner all the Rules of Conſtruction wherein the *Greeks* differ from the *Latins*, I may perhaps be thought to have tolerably acquitted myſelf of *Syntaxis*, if I here only preſent him with ſuch examples of Government, beſides what have been given, in which the two Languages agree, *viz.*

Noſce teipſum, γνῶθι σεαυτόν. Solon.

Miſertus eſt ſervi, ἐσπλαγχνίσθη τὸν δοῦλον. Matt. xviii. 27. *Oportuit te miſereri conſervum*, ἔδει σὲ ἐλεῆσαι τὸν σύνδουλον. Matt. xviii. 32. *Satago rerum mearum*, διαπονέομαι [περὶ] τῶν ἰδίων.

Non eſt veſtri nôſſe tempora, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστι γνῶναι χρόνους. Act. i. 7.

Potior urbis or *urbe*, ἐπιτυγχάνω τῆς πόλεως. *Indigetis omnibus* or *omnium*, χρήζετε πάντων. Matt. vi. 32. *Impletur gratiæ* or *lacrymis*, πέπληθε χάριτος, Nonn. δάκρυσι. Thucyd.

Reminiſcere mei or *me*, μνήσθητί μου or με. Luc. xx. 23.

Utor exemplis, χράομαι τοῖς παραδείγμασι. Demoſth.

Venti obtemperant ei, ἄνεμοι ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.

Rogabo vos unum verbum, ἐρωτήσω ὑμᾶς ἕνα λόγον. Luc. xx. 3.

Puellam vendiderunt vino, κοράσια ἐπώλουν [ἀντὶ] τοῦ οἴνου. Joel. iii. 3. [ἐπὶ] τῷ οἴνῳ. Lucian. *Quanti, pluris, magni, parvi, venduntur*, ποσοῦ, πλείονος, πολλοῦ, μικροῦ, πωλεῖται. Marc. x. 29.

Diſtat duodecim ſtadia, ſtadiis, ſtadiorum, ἀπέχει δώδεκα σταδίους. Luc. xxiv. 13. σταδίοις. Procop. σταδίων. Nonn.

Venit tertio die & manſit tres menſes, ἦλθε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τρίτῃ, καὶ ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς.

Omnia ſunt Deorum, πάντα Θεῶν ἐστί. Laert.

Factum eſt ex lapide, πεποίηται [ἐκ] λίθου.

Caput ſervi or *ſervile*, κεφαλὴ δούλου or δουλεία. Theog.

Plenus militum or *militibus*, πλήρης στρατιωτῶν or στρατιώταις. Thucydides.

Minimus Apoſtolorum, ex Apoſtolis, or *inter Apoſtolos*, ἐλάχιστος τῶν Ἀποστόλων. 1 Cor. xv. 9. or μετὰ πάντων Ἀποστόλων.

Irrideri ab omnibus, γελᾶσθαι παρὰ πολλοῖς. Philo. But oftner ὑπὸ πολλῶν.

Quis accuſat me peccati, peccato, or *de peccato*, τίς ἐλέγχει με ἁμαρτίας or περὶ ἁμαρτίας. Joh. viii. 46. rariùs ἁμαρτίᾳ or ἐπ' ἁμαρτίᾳ. Plutarch.

Dederunt nobis Theſaurum, δεδώκασι τὸν θησαυρὸν ἡμῖν, ſeldom εἰς ἡμᾶς. Chryſoſt.

Tu venis ad me, Σὺ ἔρχῃ πρός με. Matt. iii. 14. ſeldom μοι; as, ἐλθεῖν τοῖς πολεμίοις, *venire ad hoſtes*. Thucyd.

Similis homini, ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ. Luc. vi. *Similis veſtrum*, ὅμοιος ὑμῶν. Joh. viii.

Bonum eſt & utile homini, καλὸν καὶ χρηστὸν ἀνθρώπῳ. 1 Cor. vii. 1. ſeldom πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Idoneus, aptus, promptus, paratus ad pugnam, ſeldom *pugnæ*, Ἱκανὸς, ἐπιτήδειος, ἕτοιμος, εὔζωνος πρὸς τὴν μάχην. Plutarch. ſeldom τῇ μάχῃ.

Æquale eſt ad (in compariſon of) *vos*, ἴσον πρὸς ὑμᾶς. Demoſth.

Date vos illis edere or *ut edant*, δότε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν or ἵνα φάγωσι. Matt. xiv. 16.

Dico natum eſſe or *quod natus eſt*, λέγω γεγονέναι or ὅτι γέγονε. Luc.

Sum, es, eſt ſcripturus, μέλλω, μέλλεις, μέλλει γραφεῖν.

Oratio recitanda, λόγος ὁ μέλλων λεχθήσεσθαι or λόγος ὁ λεχθησόμενος.

Periit metu, præ metu, ob or *propter metum*, ἀπολώλει τῷ φόβῳ. Xenophon.

Pugnato argenteis lanceis, ἀργυρείοις λόγχαισι μάχου. Reſponſio Oraculi. *Modulabatur Citharâ*, ἄειδε φόρμιγγι. Hom. *Ire cum illis*, Συνιέναι αὐτοῖς or ἐλθεῖν σὺν αὐτοῖς Act. xi. 12. *Iraſci Deceptori*, ὀργίζεσθαι τῷ ἐξαπατήσαντι. Dem.

Hanc tibi rapio, ἁρπάζω σοι τήνδε. Sophocl.

Comparatives; as,—

Nulla eſt poſſeſſio honorabilior quàm virtus, οὐδέν ἐστι κτῆμα σεμνότερον ἢ ἀρετή. *Nihil curioſitate vanius*, τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο. *Imperium præ libertate optabilius*, Τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίης ἀσπαστότερον. Herodotus. *Habitus eſt dignus gloria ampliori præ Moſe*, πλείονος δόξης παρὰ Μωσῆν ἠξίωται. Heb. iii. 3. *Prudentiores*

ſunt ſuper filios lucis, φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτός. Luc. xvi. 8. *Melius eſt vocari ſero-doctum quàm indoctum*, βέλτιον ὀψιμαθῆ καλέεσθαι καὶ μὴ ἀμαθῆ. Theoc.

Pronouns; as,——

Imago tui, εἰκὼν σου. Herodian. *In memoriam mei*, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. Luc. xxii. 19. *Hi res meas (mei) infelicis dilapidant*, τὰ μὰ ἔτοι Ϛπασθῶσι τοῦ κακοδαίμονος. Lucian. *Noſtra* (noſtrûm) *ipſorum agimus*, ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν πράττομεν. Demoſth.

Non erat illis proles, οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τέκνον. Luc. i. 7.

Sum tibi dolori, εἰμί σοι ἄχος. Sophoc. not ἄχει.

Compare theſe with the *Rules of Government* in my *Latin Syntax*.

CHAP. IV.

FIGURATIVE GRAMMAR.

I HAVE already for the Learner's Uſe endeavoured to compriſe, in the Rules and Obſervations of *Syntaxis*, as many of the Greek *Idiotiſms* as I conveniently could. The reſt that could not ſo well be taught there may be collected from the two following Sections, which are ſubmitted to the ſedulous Student's Peruſal.

§. 1. *Of* GRAMMATICAL *FIGURES.*

EVERY Part of Grammar hath its peculiar Figures; thus *Orthography* hath METAPLASMUS with its various Species, and *Proſody* has SYNECPHONESIS with others. All theſe will be treated of in *Proſody*. *Etymology* hath ENALLAGE, and *Syntax* hath ELLIPSIS and PLEONASMUS.

I. ENALLAGE is an elegant *Interchanging* of one Word for another, contrary to the common Form of *Etymology*. Thus, when

A Subſtantive is put for an Adjective; as, ἑλλὰς φωνὴ, *Græca Lingua*, for ἑλληνικὴ. An Adjective or Participle for a Subſtantive; as, τὸ τῦ Πέτρυ Ϛοφὸν, for Ϛοφία, *ſapientia Petri*; οἱ φεύγοντες *exules*, for φυγάδες. A Verb for a Subſtantive; as, τὸ μάχεσθαι *pugnare*, for μάχη *pugna*. A Participle for a Verb; as, ὃ παύομαι εὐχαριϛῶν, Eph. i. 16. *non ceſſo gratias agere*, for εὐχαριϛεῖν. A Participle with an Article for a Nominative and Verb; as, πᾶς ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει, *quiſquis petit, accipit*. Matth. vii. 8. A Participle or Adjective for an Adverb; as, τολμήσας εἰσῆλθε, *audaciter introiit*. Marc. xv. 43. Πειῶν φαπρὸς ἦν, *faciebat palàm*. An Adverb for a Subſtantive; as, ἀϛορήνδε *ad forum*, for εἰς ἀϛοράν; *ſatis nugarum*, ἄλις λήρυ. An Adverb for an Adjective; as, ἡ ἄνω βασιλεία, *Regnum cæleſte*. A Preposition for an Adverb; as, μετὰ δ' ὑμᾶς, *poſtea autem vos*. Lucian. Some add to theſe,—when the Plural is put for the Dual; as, ἄμφω ἐξέπνευσαν, *ambo expiraverunt*. A Neuter Plural with a Verb Singular; as, ζῶα τρέχει, for τρέχυσι, *animalia currunt*. An Infinitive for the Imperative; as, μὴ πλατεῖν ἀδίκως, *ne diteſce injuſtè*, &c.

II. ELLIPSIS is the elegant *Omiſſion* of ſome Words in a Sentence, contrary to the common Form of *Syntaxis*; as, εἰς διδασκάλυ, *in* domum *Præceptoris*, where οἶκον for Elegancy's ſake is left out.

To this one Figure *Ellipſis*, may be reduc'd the eight following, *viz.*

1. *Appoſitio*; as, Πόλις Λόνδινον, *Urbs Londinum*.
2. *Evocatio*; as, ὃ πολὺν ἄνθρωποι ζῶμεν χρόνον, *non diu vivimus homines*.
3. *Syllepſis*; as, Ἐϛὼ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ ϛῦ ὀδυνώμενοι ἐζητῦμέν σε, *ego & mater tua mœſti quærebamus te*.
4. *Prolepſis*; as, οἱ ἀδελφοί μυ ἔχυσιν ὁ μὲν αἰϛχίνοιαν, ὁ δὲ ἐπιϛήμην, *Fratres mei habent, alter ſolertiam, alter ſcientiam*.
5. *Zeugma*; as, ὦτα καὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέων πολλοὶ, *aures & oculi Regum ſunt multi*.
6. *Syntheſis*; as, ἡ πόλις ἅπασα κεχανότες ἀκύυσι, *urbs tota hiantes audiunt*.
7. *Antiptoſis*; as, Ἱππότα Νέϛωρ, for ἱππότης, *Eques Neſtor*; the Vocative for the Nominative, as ſome think.
8. *Synecdoche*; as, τυφλὸς εἶ τάτ' ὄμματα καὶ τὸν νῶν, *cæcus es & mente & oculis*.

And beſides theſe, moſt of the *Irregularities* of the Greek Syntaxis may be accounted for by *Ellipſis*. I intend therefore to beſtow the whole next Section on it, under the Title of *Critical Syntax*.

III. PLEONASMUS is an elegant *Abounding* beyond what's barely neceſſary in a Sentence; as, μάχομαι μάχην, *pugno pugnam*; δυλεύω δυλείαν, *ſervio ſervitutem*, &c. Theſe Participles ἔχων, φέρων, ἀπιὼν, abound in λῆρεῖς ἔχων, *nugaris*, εἰς τῦτο φέρων περίϛασι τὰ σῦ πράγματα, *eò res tuas adduxit*, οἴχεται ἀπιὼν, *abiit*. And often theſe Particles, ὅτι, τοι, γε, ὡς; as, ὅτι τάχιϛα *quàm celerrimè*, ἢ πάνυ τοι *non admodum*, ὑπέργε τὴν τῦ Ἀλεξάνδρυ λύραν, *præ Paridis lyrâ*; ὡς ὁσιώτατα *ſanctiſſimè*, λέγεις ὅτι πλέσιός εἶμι, *dicis ego ſum dives*. Add to theſe ἄν, ἄν, τι, καὶ, μεν, δε, ρα, περ, γοῦν, &c. Some Grammarians improperly call theſe *Paraphraſes*, Pleonaſms; viz. *Mors glorioſa*, ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάνατος; *Vita*, τὰ περὶ τὸν βίον; *Militia*, τὰ ϛρατείας; *Stoici*, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ϛοᾶς, &c. *Plato, Platonici, Plato cum Platonicis*, οἱ περὶ or ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα. *Medici, Græci, Pictores, Poetæ, hæc dicunt*, οἱ γὰρ ἰατροὶ, ἑλλήνων, γραφέων, ποιητῶν παῖδες ταῦτα λέγυσι. *Tu verò quid agis, Cù* δὲ τί πράτλων τυγχάνεις; *Non tacebis*, ἢ Ϛιμπήσας ἔσῃ; *turbaſti, ἔχεις ταράξας, ſi tibi libet*, εἰ σοι ἡδομένῳ ἐϛὶ for εἰ ἥδυ. Et ſimilia. Vide *Budæum* in Verbo φέρω, &c.

§. 2. *Of* ELLIPSIS, *or* CRITICAL SYNTAX.

Hæc aurea Figura Theſauros aperit infinitæ utilitatis in Conſtructione Græca; Ellipſin *enim qui oderit, Talpâ cæcior.*

VERWEY.

As in *Latin* ſo in *Greek*, the following Rules will be found to be conſtantly true.

I. EVERY *Nominative* hath a *Verb* expreſs'd or underſtood; and every *Verb* hath a *Nominative*. As, in theſe, ἐστί is wanting; πᾶν ζύντροφον γλυκύ, *omne nobiſcum educatum dulce*; ὡς ἔθος, *ut mos eſt*; ὡς εἰκός, *ut par eſt*; ὡς λόγος, *ut fama eſt*; ἀδίκων οὐδεὶς λόγος, *injuſtorum nullum eſt pretium*; τίς γὰρ ἂν μηχανή, *qui fieri poteſt?* τί γὰρ ἂν ἄλλο, *quid enim aliud accidere poteſt?* καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, *atque hæc hactenus*; ὥρα νῦν ἀπιέναι, *tempus eſt abeundi*; ἡδεῖς φθόνος, *libenter vel ſine invidiâ*, &c. Nor can there properly be any Impersonal; as, Πρέπει τὸς διδασκάλους παραφυλάττειν, *decet Magiſtros monere*, is, παραινεῖν πρέπει τὸς διδασκάλους, &c.

II. Every *Adjective* hath a *Subſtantive* expreſs'd or underſtood. As, καλὸν ἡ ἀρετή, *pulchra res eſt virtus*; Ellipſis, χρῆμα *res*, or ἔργον *opus*. Ὡς βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης, *quam profundum dormiviſti?* Ellipſis, ὕπνον. Theſe Subſtantives are often underſtood, ὁδὸς *via*, μοῖρα or μέρος *pars*, ἡμέρα *dies*, χεὶρ *manus*, πνοὴ *ventus*, ναῦς *navis*, πυρετὸς *febris*, τέχνη *ars*, γαῖα *terra*; as, τῆς εὐθείας πάντες ἡμάρτον, *omnes à rectâ viâ aberrarunt*; ἐσύλησε τὴν Κελτικῆς τὴν πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολάς, *ſpoliavit* partem *Galliæ quæ ſpectat ad Ortum*; περὶ τὴν ἑβδόμην, *circa ſeptimum* diem; ἀντλεῖν ἀμφοτέραις, *ambabus* manibus *haurire*; ἐξ οὐρίας πλεῖν, *ſecundo* vento *navigare*; τριήρης, *triremis* navis; λύει τριταίους, *ſolvit tertianas* febres; Γραμματικὴν ἔμαθε, *Grammaticam* artem *didicit*; εἰς πολεμίαν or εἰς πατρίδα, *in hoſtilem* or *in patriam* terram, &c.

III. Every *Genitive* is govern'd of a *Subſtantive* or a *Preposition* expreſs'd or underſtood. Thus, παῖς *filius*, οἶκος *domus*, εἷς *unus*, is often underſtood; as, Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου, *Alexander* filius *Philippi*; τὰ ἐν ἅδου οἶσθα, *quæ in* orci domo *nôſti*; ὁ Πλάτων ἦν τῶν Σοφῶν, *Plato erat* unus *Sapientum*. A Cognate Subſtantive is often underſtood; as, ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, *cæcus veritatis*; Ellipſis, πρὸς τὸ θέαμα, *ad contemplationem*. Εὐχαὶ λυτήριοι δεμάτων, *Preces ſunt expultrices metûs*; Ellipſis, λύσει, *ſolutione*. Παρεκτικὸς τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *ſuppeditans bonorum*; Ellipſis, παροχῇ, *ſuppeditatione*. So alſo in Verbs; as, μύρα ὄζων, *unguenti redolere*; Ellipſis, ὀσμὴν, *odorem*. Τῆ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα, *vitam à triſtitiâ ordimur*; Ellipſis, ἀρχὴν τῦ ζῆν, *exordium vivendi*. Τῶν καλῶν ἐρῶσι, *pulchra amant*; Ellipſis, τῶν καλῶν ἐρωτα, *amorem pulchrorum*, &c. Other Subſtantives are often underſtood; as, Θαυμάζω ὑμῶν, *admiror vos*; Ellipſis, κάλλος, *pulchritudinem*, vel ἀρετὴν *virtutem*. Μετέχουσα τῦ λόγου, *participans orationis*; Ellipſis, μέρος, *partem*, &c. Prepoſitions are frequently underſtood;

as, τίς ὑμῶν, *quis veſtrum*; Ellipſis, ἐξ. Ἁπάντων καλλίστη, *omnium pulcherrima*; Ellipſis, ἐξ. Ὀργιλώτεροι κυνῶν, *iracundiores canibus*; Ellipſis, πρὸ, *præ*. Πίνω τῷ οἴνῳ, *bibo vinum*; τῆς ἐσθῆτος λαβόμενος, *veſte præhendens*; λίθοις πεποιῆσθαι, *factum eſſe lapide*; Ellipſis, ἐκ. In Nouns of Price, πάντα ὠνια πλούτου, *omnia venalia auro*; Ellipſis, ἀντὶ, *pro*. Time; as, ἦλθε νυκτὸς, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥραν ἑβδόμην, *nocte venit, tertio die, hora ſeptimâ*; Elliptically, ἦλθε διὰ νυκτὸς, ἐν τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐπὶ ὥραν ἑβδόμην: And, ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς, εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν, νύκτος καὶ ἡμέρας, *manſit tres menſes, viginti totos annos, noctemque diemque*; Ellipſis, ἐπὶ, ἐν, διὰ. Genitives abſolute; as, ἐμοῦ διδάσκοντος σὺ μανθάνεις, *me docente tu diſcis*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ or ὑπὸ. Genitives after Verbs, *Parcendi*, &c. as, Τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαύσατο, *ab irâ deſiit*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, *ab*. Ἄρχεσθαι λόγου, *incipere orationem*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, *ab*. Ἐπιμελεῖσθαι στρατηγίας, *curare exercitum*; Ellipſis, περὶ, *de*. Τῶν φίλων μέμνησο, *memento amicorum*; Ellipſis, περὶ, *de*. *Cum multis aliis*.

IV. Every *Dative* hath in itſelf the Force of *Acquiſition*, or is govern'd of ſome *Prepoſition* expreſs'd or underſtood. As, λυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλει, *prodeſt civitati*.—The Dative in *Latin* is often like the Ablative, in *Greek* always: Hence obſerve that every *Dative* that's govern'd of a Prepoſition, might have more properly been named the *Ablative*; as, ἤλασε ξίφει, *percuſſit gladio*; ὠνεῖσθαι τὴν νίκην χρυσῷ, *emere victoriam auro*; Ellipſis, ἐν or σὺν, *cum*; ἐπὶ, *propter*, &c.

V. Every *Accuſative* follows the Force of a *Verb* Active, or a *Prepoſition* expreſs'd or underſtood. And every *Verb* Active governs an Accuſative. — As, Νὴ τὸν Δία, *ita per Jovem*; Ellipſis, ὀμνύω, *adjuro*. Σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω, *te utente rebus ſecundis gaudeo*; Ellipſis, κατὰ vel διὰ σὲ, &c. Obſerve that many Verbs that have uſually a *Genitive* are often found with an *Accuſative*, ſuch as, ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, πειρᾶν, ἀπολαύειν, καταφρονεῖν, ἀποδύεσθαι, &c. as, οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις τὴν γυναῖκα, *non concupiſces uxorem*, Exod. xx. Τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπεμελεῖτο, *talia curabat*, Xenophon, &c. Μάχομαι *pugno*, δουλεύω *ſervio*; Ellipſis, μάχην *pugnam*, δουλείαν *ſervitutem*, &c. Add hither Adjectives put adverbially; as, πολλὰν γράφω, *multum ſcribo*; Ellipſis, κατὰ πολλὰν Ἔρσον, &c.

N. 1. The *Concordia diſcors* of Neuter Plural and Verbs Singular, may be perhaps accounted for by *Ellipſis*; thus, Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *animalia currunt*; Ellipſis, ζωὰ, ὡς γένος τί or ὡς πλῆθος ἓν, τρέχει, *genus animalium currit*. As it is in *Jer.* xiii. 20. Ποῦ ἐστὶ τὸ ποίμνιον, πρόβατα δόξης σου, *ubi eſt grex, oves tuæ gloriæ*. Hence Authors ſometimes in the ſame Period uſe different Numbers; as, *Job.* x. 27. Τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούει, καὶ αὐτὰ ἀκολουθοῦσι μοι, *grex ovium audit meam vocem, & illæ ſequuntur me*.

N. 2. They, who deſire to know more of this excellent Figure in the Greek Tongue, would do well to peruſe BUDEÆUS's Commentaries, and VIGERIUS's Idiotiſms.

Part the Fourth.

Of PROSODIA.

CHAP. I.

Καὶ μὲν τῷ Μέτρῳ προσεσιν Ἁρμονία· ἡ δ' Ἁρμονία Μουσικὴ τυγχάνει· ἡ Μουσικῆς ἢ ὅσον κλέος ἐστὶν, ἴδοις ἂν γνοῖ.

LONGINUS ex *Hephæstione.*

PROSODIA Doctrinam tradit de *Spiritibus, Accentibus,* & Syllabarum *Quantitate.*

§. I. *De* SPIRITIBUS.

Ut hodie apud nos, ita & apud vetuſtos Græcos, ſolus Spiritus denſus hanc Notam H *habuit Vocibus præfixam.*

VOSSIUS, lib. 2. cap. 11. de Gram.

VOSSIUS here aſſerts, and ſo doth the old Grammarian *Priſcian* in the laſt Chapter of his firſt Book, that the ancient Greeks uſed no Mark for a *Spiritus Lenis,* but

but that wherever there was an Aſpiration they prefix'd H in the ſame manner as we do now, writing Ηαιμα not αἷμα. Which Note H in Proceſs of Time they parted, and uſed the right Side Ⱶ for a *Spiritus Aſper*, and the left Ⱶ for a *Spiritus Lenis*. But theſe Marks at length by Tranſcribers for their greater Eaſe and Expedition had their Angles blunted, and became equal Semicircles ϲ ɔ. Hence,

I. SPIRITUS duo ſunt, *Lenis* [᾽] & *Aſper* [῾]. Vocales autem & Diphthongi initiales plerumque *levigantur*, præter ῠ, & eas in Vocibus exceptis, quæ ſunt præcipuè obſervandæ.

EXCEPT. 1. A is *aſpirated* in theſe 20 Nouns, 8 Verbs, and 3 Adverbs, *viz.* Nouns, ῞Αδης *Orcus*, αἷμα *ſanguis*, αἱμασιὰ *ſepes*, Αἷμος *Hæmus*, ῞Αλαι *urbis nomen*, ἀλοσύνη *dementia*, ἅλς *mare*, ἄλυσις *catena*, ἄλων *arca*, ἅμαξα *plauſtrum*, ἅμιλλα *certamen*, ἁβρὸς *mollis*, ἀδρὸς *adultus*, ἅγιος *ſanctus*, ἁγνὸς *caſtus*, αἱμύλος *blandus*, αἵμων *cruentus*, ἅλης *confertus*, ἁπαλὸς *tener*, ἁπλόος *ſimplex*. Verbs, ῞Αδω *placeo*, ἄζομαι *veneror*, αἱρέω, and ἁλίσκω *capio*, ἅλλομαι *ſalio*, ἁμαρτάνω *pecco*, ἀνδάνω *placeo*, ἅπτω *necto, accendo, tango*. Adverbs, ἅλις *ſatis*, ἅμα *ſimul*, ἅπαξ *ſemel*.

EXCEPT. 2. E is *aſpirated* before κ, θ, ψ, π βδ, ῥ, δρ, ρκ; but not in ἐκεῖ *illic*, ἐκεῖνος *ille*, ἐκεχειρία *induciæ*, ἔορ *ſoror*, ἐώρα *ſuſpendium*. E is alſo *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, Εἵλως *ſervus*, Ἑλένη *Helena*, ἕλη *calor Solis*, Ἑλικὼν *Helicon*, ἕλκος *vulnus*, ῞Ελλην *Græcus*, ἕλμινς *lumbricus*, Ἑλίκη *Helice*, ἕλος *palus*, ἑλξίνη *herbæ nomen*, ἕρκος *ſeptum*, ἑστία *focus*, ἕως *Aurora*, ἕσπερος *veſperus*, ἕσφρ *paxillus temonis*, ἕδανος *ſuavis*, ἑταῖρος *ſocius*, ἕτερος *alter*, ἑτοιμος *paratus*, εἷς, ἑξ, ἑπτὰ, ἑκατὸν, *unus, ſex, ſeptem, centum*. Verbs, ἕζομαι *ſedeo*, εἰλέω *inſolo*, εἴργω *includo*, ἑλίσσω *volvo*, ἕλκω *trabo*, ἕλω *capio*, ἕπομαι *ſequor*, ἕρδω *facio*, εὕδω *dormio*, εὑρίσκω *invenio*. Adverbs, ἕνεκα *gratiâ*, ἑξῆς *deinceps*, ἕως *quamdiu*, ἑ, ἕ, *beus beu*.

EXCEPT. 3. H is *aſpirated* before β, γ, κ, σ; but not in ἠβαιὸς *parvus*, ἠγάθεος *valde divinus*, ἤγανον *ſartago*, ἧκα *ſenſim*, ἧκτος *ſtimulum non expertus*. H is likewiſe *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, ῞Ηδος *acetum*, ἥλιος *clavus*, ἥλιξ *ætate æqualis*, ἡλικία *ſtatura*, ἥλιος *ſol*, ἡμεῖς *nos*, ἡμέρα *dies*, ἡνία *habena*, Ἥφαιστος *Vulcanus*, ἥπαρ *jecur*, ῞Ηρα *Juno*, ῞Ηρως *Heros*, ἡδὺς *dulcis*, ἥμερος *manſuetus*, ἥμισυς *dimidius*, ἧττων *minor*. Verb, ἠμιτέω *ægrè fero*. Adverb, ἡνίκα *quando*.

EXCEPT. 4. I is *aſpirated* before ι, ζ, ϛ, ππ, and μ if a Vowel follows; but not in Ἴστρος *Iſter*, ἴσαμαι *ſcio*, ἰὴ *heu*. I is alſo *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, Ἱδρὼς *ſudor*, ἱκανὸς *ſufficiens*, ἱκέτης *ſupplex*, ἵλεως *propitius*, ἱλαρὸς *hilaris*. Verbs, ἱδρύω, *ſedere facio*, ἵκω, ἱκνέομαι, ἱκάνω, *venio*. Conjunction, ἵνα *ut*.

EXCEPT. 5. O is *aſpirated* before πλ, ρκ, and μ if φ don't follow, and σ if a Vowel follows; but not in Ὅρκος *Orcus*, ὄρκη *vas*, ὄμβρος *imber*, ὁμιχέω *meio*, ὄμνυμι *juro*, ὄμπνη *beatitas*. The Articles are *aſpirated*, ὁ, ὅς, *ille, qui*; alſo, ὅτι, ὅτε, ὅθι, ὁθεν, &c. ὅπη, ὅπως, &c. And *theſe* Nouns, ὁδὸς *via*, ὅλμος *mortarium*, ὅρος *terminus*, ὁῖος *qualis*, ὅλος *totus*, ὅτος *hic*, ἕ *ſui*. Verb, ὁράω *video*.

EXCEPT. 6. Ω is *aſpirated* in ὥρα *hora*, and ὡς *ut*.

EXCEPT.

EXCEPT. 7. Any Vowel is *aſpirated* before ρτ and ρμ; as, ἅρπαξ, Ἑρμῆς, ὁρμὴ; but not in ὄρπη *ceſpita*, ἀρπὶξ *ſpina*, and ἀρπίαθος *palma*.

OBS. 1. The *Augment* ε before a Conſonant has a *Lenis*; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον. When 'tis prefix'd before a Vowel or Diphthong it receives the ſame *Spiritus*; as, ἕιπα, ἑώρᾱν, from εἶπα and ὁράω. The *Temporal Augment* keeps the *Spiritus* of the mutable Vowel; as, ἀκούω, ἤκουον. The Reduplication of Verbs in μι is *aſpirated*; as, ἵστημι, ἕστηκα.

OBS. 2. The *Spiritus* of the Nominative is kept in all other Caſes, and of the Preſent in all other Tenſes. Likewiſe the *Spiritus* of Simple and Primitive Words is uſually kept in Compounds and Derivatives; as, ὀκτὼ, ὀδόντος; ἀλαθὴς, ἀλαθαπατέω: But ἔχω *habeo*, has ἕξω, &c.

OBS. 3. The *Latins* generally expreſs the *Spiritus Aſper* of the *Greeks* by H; as, Ἕκτωρ *Hector*. And ſometimes by S; as, ὑπὲρ *ſuper*, ὗς *ſus*, ἕρπω *ſerpo*, ἕξ *ſex*. But ſeldom by V; as, ἑσπέρα *veſpera*.

§. 2. *De* ACCENTIBUS.

Græcos non ſolere ſignare Accentiunculas, *& lapides arguunt, & vetera Nomiſmata. Nec enim vel* Tenuium *vel* Spirituum *in iis notæ comparent. Imo etiam poſtquam jam inoleverat conſuetudo eas adſcribendi, multo tamen morem veterem prætulerunt.*

VOSSIUS, lib. 2. c. 8. de Gram.

THE *Rules of Accent* I have before laid down in *Engliſh*. See *Orthography*, §. 3. Theſe to be committed to Memory will follow here, after having given the Learner a brief Account of the Origin, Nature, and Uſe of *Accents*: Which VOSSIUS, GRÆVIUS, H. STEPHANUS, and many other learned Men aſſert the *Ancients* never practiſed; but conjecture that their Riſe and Continuance proceeded either from the Error of ignorant inconſiderate Tranſcribers, or from the Invention of ſome modern puzzling Grammarians.

For that *Accents*, as now uſed, are of a *modern Date*, ſay they, appears plainly from hence, that there are none ever found on ancient *Monuments* or *Coins*, nor indeed in any *Authors* themſelves of nine hundred or a thouſand Years ſtanding.

The *Ancients* indeed, not *Grammarians* but *Muſicians*, uſed in ſome ſuch manner to mark their Compoſitions which were ſet to Muſick, according as the Voice was to be raiſed or depreſſed (*unde προσῳδίαι vocantur quaſi πρὸς ᾠδὰς, &* Accentus *quaſi ad Cantus*). And from hence it might be that the old Grammarians took the Hint of ſo marking the Quantity of Syllables, to inſtruct their Pupils in Metre, which Cuſtom, ſays GRÆVIUS, obtain'd for eight or nine hundred Years, *viz.* from *Ptolomy Philopator* till *Antoninus* and *Commodus*. Not as *Accents* go now, for what Muſick or Metre or indeed tolerable Reading can be made of theſe Verſes of *Homer*, if pronounced as now *accented*, viz.

Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε. Il. α. v. 1. ?

No, they digeſted their *Accents* thus—

Μῆνιν ἀεῖδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μύρι' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.

As

As will eaſily appear, ſays VOSSIUS, to ſuch as know the Writings and Fragments of the old Grammarians, DIONYSIUS THRAX, APOLLONIUS ALEXANDRINUS, DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, ARISTARCHUS *Junior*, and others. EUSTATHIUS, who in their turn has cited moſt of 'em, teſtifies, that he finds their Precepts and the ancient Copies to agree in a quite different method of *Accenting* from what was in his Time, and now is, in uſe, *viz.* not thus, ἕτοιμον, ἔρημον, ταχύτης, ταχύτητος, but thus, ἑτοῖμον, ἐρῆμον, ταχυτὰς, ταχυτῆτος, the true *Accent* and natural *Quantity* of Syllables always agreeing.

But at laſt, *Grecce* being quite over-run by barbarous Nations, the *Greeks* in Time entirely loſt their ancient Pronunciation. For the new Inhabitants, in practiſing the *Greek* Tongue, rais'd or depreſs'd the Tone of their Voice according to the Cuſtom of their own Languages, without any regard to the true and genuine *Quantity* of Syllables. Which kind of Pronunciation by degrees univerſally prevailing, and becoming afterwards difficult to Learners, as depending wholly upon Cuſtom, made it neceſſary for the Grammarians of thoſe Days in their MSS. to accent every Word.

Thus *Accents* became a double Burthen, viz. *increas'd* in their number, and all to anſwer an *erroneous* Purpoſe. And Tranſcribers in an age or two afterwards, miſtaking this for the ancient Pronunciation, thus *accented* all the old Copies they wrote over; and dogmatick‡ Grammarians have ever ſince inſiſted on the Error.

Now as to the *Uſe* of Accents. Were they appropriated either to ſhew the *Quantity* of the doubtful *Greek* Vowels α, ι, υ; or to clear an *Ambiguity*, as in Θέα *ſpectaculum*, Θεὰ *Dea*; ψύχη *papilio*, ψυχὴ *anima*; τίς *quis*, τις *aliquis*; καθαιρεῖ *emundavit*, καθαίρει *ſubvertit*; ἣ *bæc*, ἢ *quæ*, ἤ *aut*, *an*, *quam*, ἦ *certe*, ᾗ *cui*, ᾖ *ſit*, ᾐ *miſerit*, &c. —— every body muſt needs commend the Deſign as ſerviceable. But who can with patience bear the invention and practice of marking *Accents* only for the ſake of Puzzle and Amuſement, and that *contrary* to the Cuſtom of the *Ancients*, the *Analogy* of Words, poetical *Authority*, and ſound *Reaſon*? For notwithſtanding a Syllable's being long by nature, perhaps having in it a long Vowel or Diphthong, or before two Conſonants, which muſt neceſſarily make a Pauſe, they often ſcruple not by *Accent* to pronounce it ſhort; thus, τύπτονται, as if it were *ámantur*, *mónentur*, &c. and not *amántur*, *monéntur*. On the other hand, by *Accent* they often pronounce a ſhort Syllable long; as, τίκτει. Hence in Proſe there's no difference made in pronouncing τύπτητον and τύπτετον, τύπτωμεν and τύπτομεν, &c.

In ſhort, I doubt not but they'd laugh to hear a Boy in *Latin* decline thus, *ángelus*, *angéli*, *angélo*, *ángelum*, *ángele*, and yet they command and oblige him to do ſo in *Greek*, Ἄγγελος, ἀγγέλου, ἀγγέλῳ, ἄγγελον, ἄγγελε. Add to this the *Incertainty* of Accent, which often contradicts all *Analogy*; as in, ὄχλος, μοχλὸς; ὅλος, ὁδὸς; ὄρος, ὀπὸς; κόσμος, καρπὸς; λύπη, τιμή, and innumerable others, which no *Rules* can prevent, but by a tedious Enumeration. Beſides the Multitude of Words which Grammarians are not agreed how to accent. This the Author of the *Weſtminſter Grammar* confeſſes frequently, who, for ought I know, has taken the moſt pains about *Accent* of any Grammarian either before or ſince.

Indu'd by thoſe Reaſons, I have omitted *Accents* while I am treating of *Quantity*, to prevent Confuſion. And tho' every where elſe I have ſtrictly mark'd and taught 'em, yet dare not I cenſure any One for not obliging his Scholars to obſerve 'em, eſpecially while he's teaching the *Declenſions* and *Conjugations*. Let Boys, ſays PASOR, pronounce their *Greek* Paradigms according to their natural Sounds, juſt as they were before taught their *Latin* ones; for why ſhould *Declining* be made by *Accents* difficult and perplext, which in itſelf is obvious, plain, and eaſy?

The RULES *to be repeated* are as follow:

II. REG. 1. Omnis Vox unicum ſuâ naturâ ſcriptum habet Accentum, præterquam Monoſyllaba *quatordecim* ἄτονα, & Dictiones *Encliticæ* quæ Accentum ſuum variè inclinant, modo *trajiciunt*, modo quidem *retinent*, modo *amittunt*. —— See Rule 6. §. 3. *Orthogr.*

III. REG. 2. Dictio *Monoſyllaba*, ſi contracta fuit, circumflectitur; aliter acuitur: Ut, φῶς, χθών. In *Diſſyllabis*, ſi Penultima fuerit longa & Ultima brevis aut longa Poſitione, Penultima circumflectitur; ſin aliter, acuitur: Ut, σῶμα, λόγος. In *Polyſyllabis*, ſi Ultima ſit brevis, acuitur Antepenultima; ſi Ultima ſit longa, acuitur Penultima; ut, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου. See Rule 1, 2, 3, in §. 3. *Orthogr.*

IV. REG. 3. Accentus in *declinando*, *conjugando*, *derivando*, pleriſque Contractionibus & Motionibus, manet idem & in eâdem Syllabâ, niſi *Natura Accentuum impedimento fuerit*; ut, λόγος, λόγου; τύπτω, τύπτεις, &c. See Rule 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, &c. §. 3. *Orthogr.*

V. REG. 4. Diphthongi finales αι & οι, ſi Tonum habent, circumflectuntur; ut, ἐμοῦ. *Genitivi* item & *Dativi* omnes primæ & ſecundæ Declinationis ultimam circumflectunt, ſi in eâ Accentum habuerint; ut, Ποιητὴς *Poeta*, ποιητοῦ, ποιητῇ, ποιηταῖν, ποιητῶν, ποιηταῖς. Genitivus Pluralis *Primæ* ſemper Ultimam circumflectit; ut, Μουσῶν. See Rule 4, 9, 10. §. 3. *Orthogr.*

Obs. 1. To these Rules of Accent, and those referr'd to, I might, with Mr. Weller and Dr. Busby, have added large and tedious Tables of *Oxytones*, ποιητής, ἀγορά, &c. *Paroxytones*, πρακτέος, ἀνδόνος, &c. *Properoxytones*, Μενέλεως, μιλτόκλονος, &c. *Perispomenons*, Ποσειδῶν, γῆ, &c. *Properispomenons*, τρίλαιος, ζῆνος, &c. and *Barytones*, ἄριστος, δῆλος, &c. — could I have seen of what Use they can be to Learners; to whom doubtless it is much easier, when they doubt of the Accent of a Word *in Recto*, to consult their *Lexicons* than such Tables where they're not always sure to find them.

Obs. 2. But it may be of use to remember, that generally in Polysyllables ——

These are *Oxytones*, viz. Adjectives in κος, λος, νος, ρος, σος, τος; and κε in Contractis. Verbals in της, τος, μος. Substantives in αν, ας, ες, υς, ᾱδων, ηδων, ιδων; ευς, ως in Contractis; and Months in ων; as, Ταμηλιὼν *Januarius*; and Numeral Substantives; as, μονὰς *unitas*.

These are *Paroxytones*; Derivatives in θης, της, σκος, and ια. Diminutives in ιον; as, παιδίον. Verbals in τος, τον; as, λικτέος. Numeral Adverbs; as, τετράκις *quater*. Passive Preterperfect Participles; as, τετυμμένος.

These are *Properoxytones*, viz. Oxytones compounded with α, ευ, δυς, ευ; as, from παιδευτὴς comes ἀπαίδευτος. Feminine Substantives in ια and ιρα from Masculines. Compound Paroxytones; as, of ὥρα comes πρόωρος.

These are *Perispomena*, viz. The Names of Trees, Skins of Beasts, &c.

These are *Properispomena*, viz. Words in αῖος, εῖον, ῆχος, &c.

CHAP. II.

Inter Accentum & Quantitatem *hic distinguendum omninò, & hæc potius quam illa attendenda. Sic* Σοφία *non habet Penultimam longam, quamvis habeat Accentum.* Koeber, Gram. p. 337.

§. 1. *Of the* Quantity *of* Syllables.

Syllaba ratione Quantitatis est *longa*, *brevis*, vel *anceps*.

VI. Reg. 1. Græci habent Syllabas contractas, Diphthongos, & Vocales η, ω, semper naturâ *longas*; Vocales ε, ο, semper naturâ *brevis*; & Vocales α, ι, υ, modo *longas*, modo

do *breves*; ut, τιμᾷ pro τιμαε, πλᾰτῶ, λῆτῶ, γένος.

VII. Reg. 2. Quævis Vocalis ante duas Conſonantes, aut duplicem, in eâdem aut diverſis Dictionibus, poſitione *longa* eſt; ut, ἔργον, κράζω, λέξις, τύψω.

Κιλλᾶν | τᾶ ζαθε|λῶ Τενε|δοιο τε|ιφι α|ναάσεις.

Hom. Iliad. α. verſ. 38.

VIII. Reg. 3. Vocalis *brevis* ante Mutam ſequente Liquidâ, vel ullas duas Conſonantes à quibus Syllaba inchoari poſſit, *communis* redditur; ut,

Μέτρα δε|τύχε θε|οισι, το | γαρ μέτρον | εστιν α|ριστον.

Phocyl. verſ. 92.

Αλλ' επι|λέκ|ρον ι|ων, ā|κρον δάκ|υ|λον κα|δακνω.

Hom. Batrach. verſ. 45.

IX. Reg. IV. Vocalis longa, vel Diphthongus, *communis* redditur ante Vocalem ejuſdem vel ſequentis Dictionis; ut,

Ημε|ρῶ ενι|οικῶ, εν | Αρ|γει, | τηλοθι | πα|τρης.

Hom. Iliad. α. verſ. 30.

X. Reg. 5. Derivata & Compoſita eandem cum Primitivis & Simplicibus quantitatem plerumque ſortiuntur; ut, νῑκαω *vinco*, νῑκη *victoria*, primâ longâ; τῑμη *honor*, ἄτῑμος *inhonoratus*; γύνη, ανδρογύνος, &c.

Obs. Grammarians generally cry out, — *Non ſemper huic Regulæ fidendum*; But Dr. S. Clarke *contra totum Cœtum eorundem* affirms, — *Derivativa pro eo, à quâ Parte fluant, Penultimam ſimiliter vel* perpetuò corripiunt *vel* perpetuò producunt. *Latini habent* lĕgo, lēgi, *quaſi contractum ex* lĕlĕgi. *Similiter* sĕdeo, sēdi, *indeque* sēdes sēdile. *Conſimili quâdam ratione,*

tione, *apud Græcos fit*; φαῖνω, φᾶνω, ἐφᾶνον, *& inde* φᾶσις, φᾶνερος. Λυω, λυσω, *indeque* λῡτωρ, λῡτηρ, λῦμα: Λελῦμαι, λελῦσαι, *& inde* λῦσις, λῡτος, &c. Clarke, Iliad. α. 314. — Likewiſe obſerve in κῦρω; Fut. κῦρω; that from the firſt comes κῦριος, from t'other κῦρεω, *quæ vox per omnia omnino tempora corripitur.* Clarke, Iliad. α. 388, &c.

§. 2. Rules for the Quantity of the *Doubtful Vowels* in Preceding and Middle Syllables.

XI. Reg. 1. A, ι, υ, ante Vocales plerumque *corripiuntur*; ut,

Ηνῐο|χοι βεβᾰ|ωτες, ε|φιεσαν | ωκεας | ιππους.

Heſiod.

Except. 1. A, the Penultima of Nouns in ᾱων increaſing by ο, and Feminine Proper Names in ᾱις are *long*; as, Μαχᾱων, Θαΐς. Alſo in ᾱιξ, ᾱυξ, κρᾱας, λᾱος, χᾱος, ᾱος: Likewiſe the Antipenultima of ᾱατος, ακρᾱαντος, ᾱισσω, Αἰνῑκος, Αἰνεες, Λᾱερτης, βιᾱομαι, βεγᾱιος, &c. Alſo in κρῖος, κῖαζω, ῖαομαι, ῑζα, ῖωχμος, παλῖωξις, Πῑερις, &c. But the Penultima of Nouns in ια are reckon'd *common*; as, Ζᾰφια, καλια. Likewiſe ι is ſaid to be *common* in theſe, ιαινω, ιακω, ιεμαι, ἱερος, θρῐαι, θριον, λιαν, μινιον, οἴω, πιαινω, πῐων, &c..

Except. 2. I, the Penultima of Nouns in ῑων, ονος is *long*, (except *Comparatives*); as, βραχίων, Ωρῑων.

Except. 3. Υ is *long* in ενῡω, θῡας, ἰσχῡν, μῡελος, μῡωψ, πλατῡαζω, ὕετος, κῡανεος, &c.

XII. Reg. 2. Α, ι, υ, ante μα in quamplurimis Neutris *producuntur*; ut, θεᾱμα, μιμῑμα, χῡμα.

Except. In theſe they are ſometimes *ſhort*, κλιμα, κριμα, ερυμα, πλυμα.

XIII. Reg. 3. Α ante β, γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, plerumque *brevis* eſt; ut,

Αλλα κᾰ|κως ἄφι|ει, κρᾰτε|ρον δ' επι|μυθον ε|τελλε.

Hom. Iliad. α. 23.

Except.

EXCEPT. These are *long*: *Polysyllables* in ᾱτος, if ρ or a Vowel goes before; as, ανιᾱτος, Αρᾱτος, and απλᾱτος; except, ερᾱτος. Likewise Nouns in ᾱτης, whether *Gentiles*, *Proper*, or the Names of *Stones* are usually *long*; as, Ασιᾱτης, Αχᾱτης, Ευφρᾱτης, Γαλᾱτης, &c. Also *Numerals* in ᾱκοσιος, and Συρᾱκοσιος. A is *long* too in ᾱβαλε, ᾱγη, αδολεσχος, ακων, ακησιος, Ακις, ἀλοσυνη, ᾱμαρακος, Απις, Απυω, ἄλερος, ατε, καβᾱξ, δᾱγυς, δᾱλος, Δαμοιτας, Δαμων, δᾱνος, διακονος, διαμελεϊζι, δραπετης, Ζατερος, Ιαπυξ, Ιασων, Ιθαγενης, κᾱναβινος, Καρις, καρος, κλαδος, κοαλεμος, κοβαλος, κρανιον, κρανοω, κρατηρ, κνακος, Λαδων, λαρος, νανος, ναπυ and νᾱπεϊα, *manbratim*. Ομφαλη, πανιζω, Πριαπος, πετρακης, ῥαδιξ, Σαπρδης, Σπαδιξ, Στυμφαλος, Σφραγις, ταλις, τιᾱρα, *virgo nubilis*. τρανης, φᾱλαινα, φανος, φλυαρος, ψαρος, ὠρᾱκιαω, αᾱγης, Αγᾱπος, Σαρδαναπᾱλος. But α, says the *Westminster Grammar*, is *common* in α-μαω, Αρης, καραβος, εανος, καλος, τραχυς, and sometimes in ἄλαος, ἄλισκω, ἄριστον *prandium*, ἄταλλω, βαλσᾰμον, δᾰπεδον, Ζᾰκυνθος, ναυᾰγεω, ναυᾰγιον, τᾰγος, τᾰπης; and sometimes in ᾱρα, Θᾰκος, φᾰρος, and ἄ-παλαμνος. In the Nominative α in Απολλων is *short*, in other Cases *common*. Ανηρ in the Nominative is *common*, in other Cases *long*. Westminster Grammar, p. 225.

XIV. REG. 4. I ante β, γ, δ, ϑ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ϖ, σ, τ, φ, χ, *brevis* est. Sed ι ante vel post ρ plerumque *producitur*; ut,

Βεῖϑυ με|Γα ϛῖϐα|ρον, τῳ|δαμνη|σι ϛιχας | ανδρων.

Hom. Iliad. ε. 746.

EXCEPT. 1. Nouns in ῖνη, ῖκη, ῖτη, ῖτης, ῖτος, have generally their Penultima *long*; as, δῖνη, νῖκη, Αφροδῖτη, Θερσῖτης, αδηρῖτος. Also ι is *long* in these Αϛχῖσης, Αιγῖνα, αγινεω, αχινακης, ακονιτι, ακονῖλαν, Αμνισος, Αμφισος, Διδω, δισφαω, ενιπη, Ενιπευς, Εχιναδες, ισις, Ιδη, ιδος, ἰθυς, Ικαρος, ιλη, ιλιγξ, Ιλιον, ιλυς, Ιλισσος, ἰμερος, ινιον, Ινω, Ιναχος, ικια, Ιφιτος, ιφθιμος, ιχω̃ρ, Καμινος, κικαμον, κικυς, κιχορον, κλιβανος, κλιμαξ, κλιτυς, κνιδη, κνιπος, κονισαλος, κονιλη, κφκλαμινος, κυμινον, λιμος, μαριδα, Μιορῖγανον, παρθενοπιπης, πεδιλον, πιδαξ, πιδυω, πιλεω, Πισα, σατινεν, σελινον, σιλη, Σιδων, Σιληνος, σῖσυμβριον, σισυφος, Σιμος, Σιφων, Σκιπων, Σμιλη, Σμιλαξ, σιϐη, σιφος, τιτυρος, τῖϐυρις, μαρίλη, ἡ, *pulvis carbonum*, σατίνη, ἡ, *carrus*, *planstrum*. τιθωνος, τιμαω, τιταν, τιφυς, φιμος, Φινευς, φιτυω, χαλινος, χεῖλεα, χῖλιοι, χιλος, χλιδη, ψιλος, But ι in these is said to be *common*, Αισχινης, ἰθυνω, ικελος, ικετης, ικανω, ἱμας, καρκινος, κινεω, κοφινος, κοτινος, λιτος, μυρικη, πινακ̃, Σιδη, *malum punicum*. φιλος, and sometimes in γῖγας, Δαμινος, λιπαρης, οπωρινος, ορθρινος, σιχος, ιμειρω.

EXCEPT. 2. Tho' ι before and after ρ is generally *long*, yet in the Compounds and Derivatives of τρις it is *short*, but in τρῑνακρις. It is also *short* in ερῐφος, Θριδαξ, κρῐνον, κρισις, κριτης, κριτος, τριϐος, Θριξ, τριχος, with their Compounds. And in *Materials* in ινος; as, κεδρινος, μυρρινος. *Westminst. Gramm.* p. 225.

XV. REG.

XV. Reg. 5. υ ante β, δ, θ, κ, λ, ν, π, ρ, τ, φ, *corripitur*. Sed υ ante γ, μ, σ, χ, plerumque *producitur*; ut,

Τ̆μεις | μαρνᾰ̆μενοι | εσσε, φῠ̆λακᾰ̆δε | δ᾽ ὀρνιθα | πισσα.

Hom. Iliad. γ. 280.

Except. 1. Verbals in υτηρ, υτης, υτος, υτωρ, are *long*; as, λῡτηρ, μητῡτης, κωκῡτος, ῥυτωρ, except a few in υτος sometimes *short*. Diſſyllables in υλη, υνη, υνος, are *long*; except, μῠ̆λη, γῠ̆νη, πλῠ̆νος. Adverbs in υδον are *long*; as, βοτρῡδον, ωρυδον, except ῥῠ̆δον. Theſe alſo have υ *long*, Αδῡδος, αδηκυρα, αλιμυρης, ατρακτυλις, αϋτη, γεφυρα, Γρυνειος, γρυτος, γυρος, ζυθος, Θυλακος, ισχυρος, καρυκη, κελυφος, κινδυνος, κογχυλιον, καρκυρα, κοδυλις, κολυρα, κυριος, λαφυρον, λιπυρον, Λυδος, λυπη, μυκαομαι, μυραινα, μυρος, μυριοι, μυλιαω, ολυρα, οἰζυρος, ονοσυρις, ορκυνος, πῖλυρον, πλημμυρις, πυραμις, πυρος, Ρυπαικος, ρυτη, Σκυτος, Συριγξ, σφυρα, τυφεις, τυρος, τρυπαω, υδος, χυλος, ψαλυη. But υ in theſe is ſaid to be *common*, βοθυνος, βυθος, κεκρυφαλος, φαπυρος, ρυτις, Σῑγυνη, σῡλος, Σφενδῡλειος, τορυνη, τρυφαω, τυρσεις, υδωρ, and ſometimes in γῠ̆λιος, κορυνη, λαſυνος, ξυλον, φυταω, φυταλια, φυταλμιος.——

og. carduus vulgaris

σιγῡνη, ἡ, i.q. σιβῡνη.

Jaculum, venabulum

Except. 2. Tho' υ, before γ, μ, σ, χ, is generally *long*, yet 'tis *ſhort* in the Terminations υμος and υμων; as in ηδῠ̆μος, διασυμων, and alſo in δυσις, ζυνος, Ηλυσιος, Θυμαλις, Θυμον, κυμινον, λυγος, λυσις, μαρμαρυγη, μυχος, πυμαλος, τηῦσιος, τρυγη, υγιης, χυσις; and υ is often *ſhort* in Θῠ̆σανος, υμην, φυσις, Θυγατηρ, *Weſtminſt. Gramm.* p. 226.

Obs. 1. *Foreign* Words retain their genuine Quantity; as, Γερμᾱνος. The doubtful Vowels in the Reſolution of a Diphthong are *ſhort*; as, φᾰϊς. And in Proper Names they're generally reckon'd *common*: But in theſe, as, well as in all other Words, we ought to follow the Authority of the Poets, the ſureſt Rule of all.

Obs. 2. The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in ſome *Greek Words* may be known from the *Latin*; thus, I know the firſt Syllable to be *ſhort* in μαχη, στρατος, μακρος, βραχυς, κρατος, λυτος, φιλος, φρασις, τυπος, λυθος, τυχη, κρισις, λυσις, from the Pronunciation of *Symmăchus*, *Nicoſtrătus*, *Amphimăcer*, *Tribrăchis*, *Hippocrătes*, *Hippolўtus*, *Pamphĭlus*, *Periphrăſis*, *Antitўpos*, *Chryſolithus*, *Eutўchus*, *Hypocrĭſis*, *Analўſis*. And I know ι in πινω and κλινω to be *long* from *Propīno*, *Declīno*, &c.

XVI. Reg. 6. Quantitas in fine Nominativi *eadem* manet in Caſibus obliquis; ut, Τιτᾱν, Gen. τιτᾱνος, Dat. τιτᾱνι.

Except. 1. If the Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, when *long* in the Nominative, are declin'd *pure*, they become *common* in the reſt of the Caſes; as, ῥῡς, -υος, Ναυς, -αος, &c.

2. When they're *long* by Poſition in the Nominative, they're *ſhort* in the other Caſes; as, αυλαξ -ᾰκος, ηλιξ -ῐκος, Στυξ -ῠγος: Except α in ραξ -ᾶκος; as, Θωραξ, κορδαξ, ῥαξ, σιαξ, φασαξ, φαξ; and ι in Nouns in ιξ -ῑγος, *Gentiles* in ιξ -ῑκος, *Moneſyllables* in ιψ, but ι in the Obliques of theſe is ſometimes *ſhort*, αιξ, πιρδιξ, ραδιξ, Σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φοινιξ, φριξ: Except alſo, υ is *long* in υξ -ῡκος; as, βομβυξ; but *ſhort* in αμπυξ, καλυξ, πτυξ; and *common* in βιβρυξ, κηρυξ, γυψ, γρυψ, κεκρυξ, σανδυξ, ορτυξ.

3. When

3. When υρ is *long* in the Nominative, 'tis *short* in the other Cases; as, πῦρ, πῦρος, Μαρτῦρ -ῦρος, &c. Add to these ἄκης, ἄλος.
4. *Dissyllables* in ις -ιδος, whose first Syllable is *long* and last *short* in the Nominative, have ι long in other Cases; as, κνῆμις, κνημῖδος. And *Polysyllables* which in the Nominative have three *short* Syllables; as, πλόκάμις -ῖδος. Add to these *Nouns* in ις, which have θος in their Genitive; as, ορνις, ορνῖθος, except κορυς, κορυθος.
5. The *Article* α is *long* in the feminine Dual, and in the Accusative feminine Plural; as, τᾱ, τᾱς. And so it is in Nouns of the same *Analogy*; as, μυσᾱ, μυσᾱς.
6. *Accusativus tertiæ sequitur Analogiam* Genitivi, *in linguâ tum* Atticâ, *tum* Ionicâ; *ut*, Gen. πηλῆος, Acc. πηλεᾰ. Gen. πηλεως, Acc. πηλεᾱ. Clarke, Il. α. ver. 265.

XVII. Reg. 7. Quantitas Penultimæ, quam habent singula Tempora Verborum in ω, *eadem* manet in omnibus aliis Personis & Temporibus inde derivatis; ut, *Præsens* κελῐνω, *Impf.* ἐκελῐνον; *Fut.* 2. κελῶ; *Aor.* 2. ἐκελον.

Obs. 1. The Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, are usually *short* (unless lengthen'd by Position) in the Penultima's of Verbs ending in γω, δω, θω, ακω, ανω, αρω, αφω, αχω, ικω, τω: But α is *common* in αὐξανω, ικανω, οἰδανω, and *long* in κιχανω, φθανω; and υ in πυθω is *long*.

2. The Penultima is *long* of Verbs in ιζω, ιγω, ιθω, ινω, ιφω, ῑσω, ῡνω, ῡρω, ῡκω, ῡχω, ῡφω: But ι is *common* in ορινω, θῑσω, τριζω, γινομαι, σινομαι, τινω, and but seldom *short* in ἀμβλῡνω, ἀρτῡνω, ἰντῡνω, κυκω, πλυνω: But υ in γλυφω is *short*.

3. The Penultima of Verbs in αω is usually *short*, tho' *long* in δῐψᾱω, πτῑνᾱω, ἀσομαι. But αω after ρ or a Vowel is *common*.

4. The Penultima of Verbs in ιω and υω are generally *common*; as, τιω, κωκυω: But these are *long*, κονῑω, μηνῑω, χρῑω, μηνυω, μηρυω, and these *short*, ἰσθιω, κιω, φθιω, ηπυω, μεθυσκω.

N. 1. The Penultima of the Future 2. and Aor. 2. is usually *short*; as, τῠπήσω, ἐτῠπον.

N. 2. The Penultima of the Fut. 1. and Aor. 1. is generally *long*. Except in Liquids it is *short* in the Fut. 1. but *long* in the Aor. 1. as, κρῑνω, κρῐνω, ἐκρῑνα.

N. 3. The Penultima of the Preterperfect generally *retains* the Quantity of the Present; as, τυπτω, τετῡφα; γρᾰφω, γεγρᾰφα; φυω, πεφυκα *common*; — δενδρεα μακρα πεφῡκει. *Hom. Od.* ε. vers. 238. But the Penultima of the 3d Plural in ᾱσι is always *long*; as, τετυφᾱσι. Add to these Dr. S. Clarke's *Remarks* against the *Grammarians*, viz.

Quæ in αω purum *desinunt, vel in* ραω *purum impurumve; ea omnia Penultimam ipsam & in* Aoristo *& in* Futuro *semper producunt; ut*, βοεω, δραω, *non modo* δρᾱσω *sed &* δεδρᾱκα, δεδρᾱμαι, &c.

Quæ in αω *desinunt nec* puro, *nec præcedente* ρ, *eorum nonnulla* (*quanquam pauca*) *aliam sequuntur Analogiam*; ut, γελαω, γελᾰσω, ἐγελᾰσα; σπαω, &c. Iliad. vers. 67.

Grammatici dicunt — *Penultima Futuri primi* semper *longa, nisi in Liquidis, in quâ scilicet ultima circumflectitur*; *ut*, τερω, κρινῶ, &c. — *Et tamen innumeræ sunt voces in* ἀζω & ἰζω *desinentes, quarum Penultima illa tam Futuri primi quam Aoristi* semper *corripitur*; ut, φραζω, ἁρπάζω, ἐρεθίζομαι, ἀκοντίζω, σπλίζω,

πλίσσω, πλίσσομαι, πλίττω, &c. Dr. Clarke, Iliad. 2. ξω, divarico gradum, pereutio.

N. 4. The Reduplication of Verbs in μι is *ſhort*, unleſs hinder'd by *Poſition*; as, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι.

N. 5. In Verbs in υμι, the υ is *long* in the Singular of the Preſent and Imperfect, but *ſhort* in the Dual and Plural; as, Δεικνῦμι, ῡς, ῡσι. D. ὕτον, ὕτην. P. ὔμεν, ὔτε, ὔσι, as it is in Διδῶμι, διδῶς, διδῶσι. D. δίδοτον, &c. Alſo α, the Characteriſtic of Ιστημι is generally *ſhort*; as, ἵστατον, ἵστᾰμεν, &c.

N. 6. In the *Augment* of Verbs, when α, ι, υ, are immutable, they are *long*, wherever in the like Caſe *Mutabilis in ſuam longam vertitur*; as, ᾱἴον from ἄἰω, ἤλλον from ἴαλλω, &c.

§. 3. Rules for the Quantity of the *Doubtful Vowels* in Last Syllables.

XVIII. Reg. 1. IN α, ι, υ, finita *brevia* ſunt; ut, Μυσᾰ, τετυφᾰ, ινᾰ, ιππολᾰ; μελῐ, τιθημῐ, τυπτυσῐ, ιφῐ, βιηφῐ; σῠ, δακρῠ, γλυκῠ.

Except. 1. Nouns in εα, αα, δα, θα are *long*; as, Θεᾱ, Αθηναᾱ, Λητοδᾱ, Μαρθᾱ. Polyſyllables in αια; as, σεληναιᾱ. Nouns in ρα not having a Diphthong before it; as, ημερᾱ, χαρᾱ; but theſe are *ſhort*, αχυρᾰ, γεφυρᾰ, ολυρᾰ, σκολοπενδρᾰ, παλαιστρᾰ. Nouns in εια; as, χρειᾱ, εγχειᾱ, Βασιλειᾱ, *Regnum*: But they're *ſhort* if derived of Adjectives; as, αληθειᾰ from αληθης; or are females from males; as, Ιερειᾰ, Βασιλειᾰ *Regina*, from ιερευς and βασιλευς. Nouns in ια; as, σοφιᾱ; but Verbals in τρια are *ſhort*; as, ψαλτριᾰ. All Feminines from Adjectives in ος; as, λαυρᾱ, ομειᾱ; but ποτνιᾰ, πεπειρᾰ, δειᾰ, ἰᾰ, and μειᾰ, are *ſhort*. Duals in α; as, μυσᾱ. To which add κολλᾱ, with its Compounds χρυσοκολλᾱ, &c. and σικχᾱ.

Except. 2. Adverbs in τι are uſually *long*; as, ανιδρωτῑ; but in ισι generally *ſhort*; as, ἑλληνιστῐ.

Except. 3. Τῡ *Doricè* for συ is *long*, and Adverbs in υ; as, μεταξῡ, but αντικρυ is *common*.

XIX. Reg. 2. Finita in αν, ιν, υν, *corripiuntur*; ut, ἄν, ὦ Αἰᾰν; παλῐν, εϛῐν; σῠν.

Except. 1. Maſculines in αν are *long*; as, τιτᾱν and πᾱν; but all the Compounds of παν are *ſhort*; as, Ζυμπᾰν. Adverbs; as, πειρᾱν, λιᾱν; but οταν is *ſhort*.

Except. 2. Nouns in ιν -ινος are *long*; as, ρηϊνῑν; and πριν is *common*.

Except. 3. Nouns in υν -υνος are *long*; as, μοσσῡν.

XX.

XX. Reg. 3. Αρ finita *brevia* ſunt, ſed υρ finita *producuntur*; ut, Νεκλᾰρ, αυλᾰρ; ψιθῡρ.

Exception. Monoſyllables in αρ are *long*; as, κᾱρ, ψᾱρ; and γαρ is *common*.

XXI. Reg. 4. Ας finita *longa* ſunt, ſed ις & υς *corripiuntur*; ut, Αινειᾱς, Αιᾱ, τυψᾱς; ωολῐς, δῐς, αμοιϐαδῐς; ϐαθῠς.

Except. 1. Nouns in ας of the *third* which don't make αντος are *ſhort*; as, λαμπᾰς, μεγᾰς, ϛιλᾰς. The Accuſative Plural of the *third*; as, τιτανᾰς. Adverbs in ας; as, ατρεμᾰς: But ἑκᾰς is ſometimes *long*.

Except. 2. Monoſyllables in ις are *long*; as, λῑς: But τις is oftener *ſhort*. Moſt Diſſyllables in ις -ιδος are *long* if the Penultima is *long*; as, αρπῑς, αψις, ϐαλϐις, κληις, κνημις, κρηπις, ϛραλις. And others in ις, that have their Penultima and Antepenultima *ſhort*; as, Βατραχῐς, κανονῐς, καλαμις, ωλοκαμις, ραφανις, ϛισαμις: But theſe are *common*; as, ακρις, Περσις, νεφρις, νησις; and Πατρις is generally *ſhort*. Nouns in ις -ιθος are *long*; as, μερμῑς, ορτῑς.

Except. 3. Nouns in υς -υος are moſtly *long*; as, ιλῡς, οφρῡς, alſo κωμῡς: But ιχθυς, χελυς, and the Compounds of στρυς are ſometimes *ſhort*.——

To the *Exceptions*, Add

XXII. Reg. 5. Si *Anceps* ſit *longa* in ultima Vocis rectæ, manebit longa plerumque in ultima Vocis variatæ; ſi *brevis* vel *communis*, quantitatem ſervat in Accuſativo & Vocativo Singularibus; ut, Αινειᾱς, αινειᾱν, αινειᾰ; φιλιᾰ, φιλιᾱν; τραπεζα -ᾰν; ωᾶς, ωᾶν; νηδῦς -ῡν; ετυψᾰ -ᾰν.

XXIII. Reg. 6. Nomina quæ duas habent Terminationes in Nominativo, *longa* ſunt; ut, ακτις -ῑν, φορκῡς -ῦν.

N. 1. The Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, at the end of *Prepoſitions* are all *ſhort*, both in and out of Compoſition; as, επῐ. To which add the *Inſeparables*, αρῐ, ερῐ, Βρῐ, δῦς, and ζᾰ, unleſs Poſition hinders. Likewiſe α *Privᾰtivum* is generally *ſhort*.

N. 2. The *Poets* ſometimes make theſe *ſhort* Monoſyllables *long*, αν, γαρ, γε, δε, κε, κεν, μεν, μιν, νυ, γυν, ος, ωερ, ωριν, ρα, τε.

CHAP. III.

Of the POETRY of the *GREEKS.*

Exiſtimo eam in Græcis Poetis *ineſſe ſuavitatem, ut vel hanc unam ob rem evolvi dignos eos eſſe cenſeam. At quantos fructus ex Poetarum lectione percipimus? Certe ſine ipſis non* Ars dicendi, *non* Philoſophia, *non ulla honeſtorum Studiorum pars recte, poteſt aut tractari, aut omnino intelligi.* Angelus CANINIUS.

POETRY among the *Greeks* is much the ſame, as to kinds, as we generally meet with among the *Latins*; *A Græcis enim Romani ferè omnia hauſere.*

The *Kinds of Verſes* therefore we ſhall here treat of, as being the moſt uſual, are nine, *viz. Hexameter, Pentameter, Aſclepiad, Sapphic, Phaleucian, Iambic, Trochaic, Anacreontic,* and *Ariſtophanic.*

The Feet they are made of, are either a

Spondæus; as, ζητῶν.
Iambus; as, θέλω̄ν.
Trochæus; as, ϖ̄λλᾰ́.
Dactylus; as, ᾰ̄γγέλŏς.
Anapæſtus; as, ἐλέω̄ν.
Choriambus; as, ϖ̄ᾰνδᾰ́μᾰτω̄ρ.

§. I. *Of Making* GREEK VERSES.

I. AN HEXAMETER conſiſts of *ſix* Feet; the firſt *four* of which may be either Dactyls or Spondees, but the *fifth* Foot muſt be a Dactyl, and the *ſixth* a Spondee; as,

Κλῡθί μοῦ | ᾰ̄ργῡρŏ̄|τοξ, ος | Χρῡσ῎ην | ᾰ̄μφὶ βε̄|βη̄κᾰ̄ς. Hom. Il. α. 37.
1 2 3 4 5 6

Note,

Note, It is very common for the *Greek* Poets, eſpecially *Homer*, to have a Spondæus in the fifth Place; as,

Αζομε|νοι Δι Θ- | υιον ε|κηβολον | Α-πολ|λωνα. Iliad. α. ver. 21.

II. A PENTAMETER conſiſts of *five* Feet; *two* Feet either Dactyls or Spondees, and a long *Syllable* in the firſt Part; and two Feet, both Dactyls, and a long Syllable in the latter Part; as,

Ουτ' εν ε|μη ψυ|χη || δηλιον | εδ' εν ε|νι. Theogn. ver. 529.
1 2 (5) 1 2 (5).

III. An ASCLEPIAD Verſe conſiſts of a Spondee, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls; as,

Πορνη | και βαλα|νευς || ταυτον ε|χθος.

Mēcæ|nās ātă|vīs || ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs.

Note. This is an eaſier Way than to meaſure an *Aſclepiad* by Choriambus's, tho' it would be beſt ſo to do, if we alſo intended to deſcribe a *Glyconic* Verſe, which is only one Choriambus leſs, or an *Alcaic*, which is only one Choriambus more; thus,——

Sīc tē | dīvă pŏtēns | Cўprĭ. Glyconic.

Mēcæ|nās ătăvīs | ēdĭtĕ rē|gĭbŭs. Aſclepiad.

Tū nē | quæsĭĕrīs | ſcīrĕ nĕfās | quām mĭbĭ quām | tĭbĭ. Alcaic.

IV. A SAPPHIC conſiſts of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then two Trochees. After three of which is generally put an *Adonic*, which conſiſts only of a Dactyl and Spondee; as,

Φαινε|ται μοι | κηνος ι|σος θε|οισιν

Εμμεν ανηρ, ὁσις εναντιον τοι

Ιζανει και φωνα|σαις υπα|κουει. Sappho.

V. A PHALEUCIAN or *Hendecaſyllabic* Verſe conſiſts of *eleven* Syllables in this Order, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then three Trochees; as,

Αυτα|κη ερα|μαι βι|ᾳ, Μα|κρινε,

Το Μη|δεν γαρ α|γαν α|γαν με|τερπει. Alphæus Mytylenæus.

VI. An IAMBIC is either *Pure* or *Mixt* or *Scazon*.

1. A *Pure Iambic* conſiſts only of Iambuſes; as,

Οταν | ϛυγη | τις α|νδρα τον | Θεον | φιλει. Epigr. Pallad.

2. A *Mixt Iambic*, in the *odd* Places (that is, in the 1, 3, and 5) frequently admits a Spondee, or ſome Foot equal to it; but in the *even* (2 and 4) Places

only an Iambus, or ſome Foot equal to it; and 'tis either *Dimeter* of four (or *two double*) Feet, or *Trimeter* of *ſix*; as,

Trimeter — Οὗτος | μέγ᾽ | σθ᾽ μῶ|ρίαν | κάτει|σάγει. Epigr. Pal.

Dimeter — Πολλᾶς | φέρῃ|σί σῦ μ|ῥόρας.

3. A *Scazon* or *Claudicant Iambic*, is a *Trimeter* made lame only by having *one Time* added to the *ſixth* Foot, which is done by making the *ſixth* Foot a Spondee, the *fifth* here being generally an Iambus; as,

Κάκοις | ἰάμ|βοις ἴει | μόρον, | Θύμον | χρῆσοις.

Nec fŏn|tĕ lă|bră prō-|lŭī | căbāl-|līnō. Perſius.

Note. If inſtead of χρῆσοις you put κάλοις, the upper *Scazon* will be a perfect *Senarian Iambic* or *Trimeter*.

VII. A TROCHAIC Verſe is either *Pure* or *Mixt*.

1. A *pure Trochaic* conſiſts only of Troucheuſes, having generally *ſeven* Feet and a *long* Syllable; as,

Δῦσυ|χῆσιν | οἱ σὸ|φοὶ πο|νηντές | εὖτυ|χεῖς κἀ|κοί.

2. A *mixt Trochaic* may have in the even (2, 4, 6) Places a Spondee; as,

Πῶς μέ-|λει μοι | τῦ κά-|λε, τᾶ | καλ᾽ ἔ|χῃσιν | οἱ κἀ|κοι

Note. If a Syllable be added to the Beginning of a *Trochaic*, it will become an *Octonarian Iambic* or *Tetrameter*; as,

Δη δῦ|συχῆ|σιν οἱ | σὸφοι | πονηρ|τές εὖ|τυχεῖς | κἀκοί.

Dūm tēm|pŭs ăd ĕ|am rēm | tŭlīt, | ſivĭ anĭ|mum ut ēx|plērēt | ſŭŭm. Terentius.

VIII. An ANACREONTIC or *Heptaſyllabic Verſe* conſiſts of *three* Feet, any of them either Iambuſſes or Spondees, and a *long* Syllable; as,

Ἀΐσυ|σιν ᾱι|γυναι|κες, } Anacreon
Ἀνα|κρέων, | γέρων|ει. } *ad ſe.*

Note. Sometimes an *Anapæſt* may be put for a *Spondee*; as,

Ῥόδον, ὦ | παῖ|σον ᾱν|θος. Anacr.

IX. An ARISTOPHANIC or *Anapæſtic Tetrameter*, conſiſts of *four* Feet, any of them either Anapæſts, Dactyls, or Spondees; as,

Δεινᾶ τυ|ραννῶν | λημάτᾶ, | καὶ πωῶς

Ὀλίγ᾽ ἀρ|χόμενοι, | πολλᾶ κρᾶ|τοῦντες

Χἀλέπως | ὀργᾶς | μετᾶβᾶλ|λόμενοι, &c. Euripid. *in Medeâ.*

Obs. 1. For *Hexameter* Verſes ſee *Homer, Heſiod, Theocritus, Dionyſius, Periegetes*, &c. And for *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, ſeveral of the *Minores Poetæ*, ſuch as *Theognis, Solon, Tyrtæus*, and the *Epigrammatiſts*.

Obs.

Obs. 2. For the other Kinds of Verſes conſult the *Fragments* and what alſo remains entire of the Greek *Lyric* Poets, the principal of which were nine, viz. *Alcæus*, *Sappho*, *Steſichorus*, *Ibicus*, *Bacchylides*, *Simonides*, *Alcman*, *Anacreon*, and their Chief *Pindar*; as ſays *Quintilian*: *Novem Lyricorum longe* Pindarus *Princeps*.

Obs. 3. The Greek *Dramatic* Poets, viz. *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Ariſtophanes*, *Menander*, *Pacuvius*, *Accius*, &c. make uſe of *Trimeter* Iambics. *Ariſtophanes*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles* have alſo ſometimes *Anapæſtics*. *Ariſtophanes* and *Euripides* likewiſe ſometimes uſe *Trochaics*, *Tetrameter Iambics*, &c. But ſuch as would know more of the *Lyric* and *Dramatic* Metre of the Greeks, muſt conſult thoſe who have wrote profeſſedly on that Subject, viz. *Jul. Cæſ. Scaliger*, lib. 2. *Poetices*, and *Fabricius*, lib. 1. *de Re metrica*, and *Gretſer de Metris Græcis*, Bp. *Hare* and Dr. *Bentley*, *de Metris Comicis & Tragicis*, with many others. written

§. 2. *Of* SCANNING *Greek Verſes.*

THE *Deſcribing* the Feet of any Kind of Verſe in the foregoing Manner is called *Scanning*.

I. THE Greeks in *Scanning* never cut off a Vowel at the End of a Word by *Synalæpha*, when the next Word begins with a Vowel or Diphthong, unleſs they join the Mark of an *Apoſtrophe*; as,

Ὡς ἐφατ', | ἐδδεί|σειν δ' ὁ γε|ρῶν, καὶ ἔ|πειθετο | μυθῳ. Iliad. α. 33.

II. The μ with its Vowel is never cut off by ECTHLIPSIS, as in Latin. But if a Vowel follows μ at the End of a Word, that Vowel may be cut off; as, ἐμ' for ἐμε, thus——

Ἡε θε|λεις ο|φρ' αὖλος ε|χης γεραϊ | αὐλαῳ ἐμ' | αὐλως. Il. α. ver. 133.

III. But nothing is more remarkable in Greek Poetry than SYNECPHONESIS, that is, in *Scanning* ſometimes to contract *two* written Syllables into *one*. This, ſays HEPHÆSTION, may be done five ways, *viz.* 1. Two long Syllables into one; as, ἣ ϰχ ἄλὶς, *Dactylus*. 2. A ſhort and long into one long; as, ϖλεων ἔπῖ, *Dactylus*. 3. Two ſhort into one long; as, νεα μεν, *Spondæus*. 4. Two ſhort into one ſhort; as, αλλα θεον, *Dactylus*. 5. A ſhort and common into one ſhort; as, χρυσεῳ ἄ, *Dactylus*. Thus——

Χρῡσεῳ ἄ|να Cκηπ|τρῳ, και ε|λισσετο | ϖαντας Α|χαιυς. Il. α. 15.

Note. The Latins ſometimes do the ſame; as, *Uno ēo|demque Igni*. Virg. Ec. viii. 81. *Unâ eâdem viâ*. Æn. x. 487. *Uno eodemque tulit partu*. Æn. xii. 847.

IV. In their LICENTIA POETICA the *Greeks* ſeem to run far greater Lengths than the *Latins*. For beſides the Variety of the *Dialects*, they frequently make uſe of all the *nine* Kinds of METAPLASMUS; Thus——

*Prothe*ſis; as, ααστυλος for ασταχτος. *Aphæreſis*, λαζειν for ελαζειν. *Syncope*, κατθανε for κατεθανε. *Epenthe*ſis, Θεειος for Θειος. *Apocope*, Βασιλῆ for Βασιλῆα.

λκα. *Paragoge*, βιηοι for βιη. *Tmeſis*, επι μυθον ετελλε for επετελλε μυθον. *Metathesis*, βαρδιγος for βραδιγος. *Antithesis*, γρεφαω for γραφω.

They uſe likewiſe SYNÆRESIS; as, κρῆς for κρεας. DIÆRESIS, τυπλεω for τυπτω. SYSTOLE; as, — τας τεχνας ἔξειρεν. *Theocr.* DIASTOLE; as, Ηρων αυτῆς δ' ἑλωρια τευχε κυνεσσιν. Hom. Il. α. 4. And CÆSURA; as,

Ος ηδη τατ' εοντα, τατ' εσσομενα, προτ' εοντα. Hom. Il. α. 70.

Αλλα με ϝᾶ ιᾷ | χων φλοϝι εικελα τευχεα παλλων. Heſiod. Scut. 451.

Ου χρη | παννυχιον ευ | δειν βουληφορον ανδρα. Hom. Il. β. 24.

Αυταρ ε | πειτ' αυ | τοισι βε | λος εχε | πευκες ερεις. Iliad. α. 51.

Τοξ' ωμοισιν εχων αμφηρεφε | ᾶ τε φα | ρετρην. Iliad. α. 45.

Ιδομενευς δ' ετερωθεν ενι Κρητεσσι Θε | ος ως. Iliad. γ. 230.

Nor are they contented with thoſe Liberties only, inaſmuch as they ſometimes make bold to begin an *Hexameter* with a ſhort Syllable, thus ——

Επει | δη νηας τε και Ελλησποντον ικοντο. Iliad. ϛ. 2.

And ſometimes ſeem to lengthen a ſhort Syllable at Pleaſure, thus ——

Τρωες δ' ερριγησαν, οπως ιδον αιολον ὀφιν. Iliad. μ. 208.

Nay, what appears ſtill more intolerable, they dare make the ſame Syllable of a Word *long* and *ſhort* in the very ſame Line, thus ——

Αρης ἄ | ρης βροτολοιγε μιαιφονε τειχεσιπλητα. Hom. Il. ε. 31.

Πολλακις, ω Πολυφαμε, τα | μη κἄλα | κᾶλα πε | φανται. Theocr.

A *Licence* never either granted or taken by the *Latins*, and ſuch a one in the *Greeks* as the Poet *Martial* thus ſeverely cenſures. *Lib.* ix. *Epigr.* 12. ——

Dicunt ἐᾰρῐνῶν *tamen Poetæ,*
Sed Græci, quibus eſt nihil negatum,
Et quos Αρης ἄρες *decet ſonare:*
Nobis non licet eſſe tam diſertis,
Qui Muſas colimus ſeveriores.

Notwithſtanding all which the late eminent Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, in his Notes upon *Homer*, hath aſſerted and judiciouſly demonſtrated, that there's no ſuch Thing among the ancient *Greek* Poets (eſpecially *Homer*) as a *Licentia Poetica* properly ſo called. And indeed if we ſtrictly reflect, it cannot ſure be doubted, but that the accurate and learned *Greeks* had ſome ſtated Rules, or general Reaſons, for theſe their Poetical Liberties. For if they had not, adieu to all their *Metre!* And if they had, 'tis a Contradiction to ſuppoſe any ſuch *abſolute* Licentia. *Quicquid enim intra quaſdam Regulas tanquam generales & ſtatas accidit, irregulare illud & licentioſum minime judicandum eſt.* But of this in the next Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the True LICENTIA POETICA *of the* GREEKS.

Quam itaque Poeticam *vulgò appellant* Licentiam *ea omnis in hoc uno consistit, (non ut Syllabarum Quantitates confundantur promiscuè atque ἀλόγως; quod est perabsurdum; sed) ut Syllabæ* naturâ Breves, *certâ quâdam* Positione, *fiant* productæ. *Non utique* hæ *quidem Omnes, neque omni in Positu, sed certâ quâdam ac constanti Ratione.*
Dr. CLARKE, *in Not.* Hom. Iliad. α. *ver.* 51.

FROM the Poetical *Liberties* before-mention'd, it has been by many concluded, that the *Greek* Poets assum'd an *absolute* Authority of sometimes lengthening or shortening any Syllable, at pleasure, to serve a Turn. But this perhaps may be easily proved a *Vulgar Error*; inasmuch as no Instances can be produced of Syllables being made *short* which are by Nature *long*; such as νῖκη, τῖμη, ψῡχη, χρῡσος, and ομνῡμι, ομνῡ, ζευγνῡ, &c. and κῡρεω, κῡριος, κρῑνω, κρῑνομαι, εκρῑνομην, μαρτῡρομαι, εμαρτῡρομην, &c. with all their Derivatives and Compounds. Nor can any Examples be brought of Syllables made *long* at Pleasure, which are by Nature *short*, especially in the Analogy of the *Cases* of Nouns and *Tenses* and *Persons* of Verbs; such as ἁρμᾰτος, λυσᾰτε, ομνῠμεν, ζευγνῠμεν, ομνῠμαι, κῠρειν, κρῐνεις, κρῐνεμαι, μαρτῠρημαι, μαρτῠρησομαι, with their Derivatives κρῐσις, κρῐτης, μαρτῠρες, &c. Indeed PHILIP LABBE' in his *Prosod.* p. 42. cites λῠσατε as a *singular* Instance in this Line of *Homer* ——

Παιδα δε μοι λυσᾶτε φιλην, τα δ' αποινα δεχεσθε. Il. α. 20.

which Dr. CLARKE by several irrefragable Arguments has proved to have been originally λυσᾶιτε.

Their POETICA LICENTIA therefore can be nothing more than this, that *some Syllables by Nature* short, *when placed in some certain* Position, *may by some stated Laws be made* long.

Which *Laws* may perhaps be gather'd from the following ——

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the *Reasons* of Quantity.

I. THE Quantity (or Time of pronouncing) of *one long* Syllable is equal to the Quantity of *two short* Syllables, because — *Syllaba* brevis *unius est Temporis*, longa *verò duorum*. Hence η in Pronunciation being equal to ει, and ω to ου, (which likewise may be said of ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, when *long* by Nature, as in δευτερᾱ, τῖμη, νῑκᾶν, ψῡχη, ομνῡμι, ομνῡ, σορνῡ, δαινῡ, &c.) they are always necessarily *long*; except when on the account of a Vowel following, *one of the component Vowels* may be cut off; and then, for instance, τειχῆ may be pronounced τειχε', and οικῳ as if it were writ οικο', as in ——

Ημετερῳ ενι οικῳ' εν Αργει τηλοθι πατρης. Hom. Iliad. α. ver. 30.

II. As the Quantity of a Syllable is made necessarily *long* on the account of a *double Vowel*, η, ω, ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ; so it is likewise on the account of a *double Consonant*, or two Consonants coming together; as, ζᾰξ, κοσμος γαρ. Hence a Syllable by Nature *short*, as ending in a *short Vowel*, before *two Consonants* beginning the next Syllable in the same Word; as, τε-χνον, με-τρον, α-κρον, (which in *Prose* is always *short*, as appears from the *Iambics* of Comic and Tragic

gic Writers) may be made *long* in *Heroics* becauſe of that *Poſition*, juſt as it is in the *Latin* Words, *tenebræ*, *volucris*, &c. as in

Μῆτρα δὲ τευχε θεοισι, το γαρ μέτρον εϛιν αριϛον. Phocyl. 92.

And, for the ſame reaſon too, may a Syllable ending in a *ſhort Vowel*, as τι, if the *next* Word begins with *two Conſonants* or a double one, be made *long*; as,

Κιλλαν τε ζαθειην Τενεδοιο τε ιφι ανασσεις. Iliad. α. 18.

III. The laſt Syllable of every Verſe is (not *common*, as is uſually aſſerted, but) always neceſſarily *long*, on the account of that *Pauſe*, by which at the End of a Verſe the Pronunciation of the laſt Syllable is neceſſarily lengthened. Nor doth this come to paſs only at the End of a *Verſe* or *Sentence*, but alſo ſometimes at the End of a Word, on the account of the *Pauſe* wherewith the Word is ended; as in, Ὅϛ ηδη—Βελῶϛ εχεπευκες—pronounc'd as if written *oſs* and *beloſs*. For the *Greeks* pronounc'd every Syllable much ſtronger and fuller than the *Romans*, as we may gueſs from their often miſſing the *Eliſions* even of *ſhort* Vowels meeting in different Words; whereas the *Latins* always cut off not only *ſhort* but *long Vowels*, the Conſonant *m*, and formerly *s*. Now tho' this *Pauſe* happens chiefly in *Cæſura's*, as in Ὅϛ ηδη τατ' ειντα ——, &c.

Αλλα μεϛ|ϛᾶ ια|χων, &c.

Ου χρη παννυχιον ευδειν, &c.

Αυϛαρ ε|πειτ' αυ|ϛοισι βε|λος εχε|πευκες, &c.—Yet

IV. It may happen likewiſe without a *Cæſura*, if the Conſonant has a *hardiſh* Sound and is uſed to be *doubled*; as, Ἄρες, Ἄρες βροτολοιϛε—pronounc'd—Αρρες, Αρες. For the Letter ρ has a very *hard* Sound, and is eaſily and frequently *doubled*; as, ῥεω, ἐῤῥεον. Judge the ſame of Ηρωων αυϛως δ' ἑλωρια—pronounc'd ἑλλωρια.

V. It may alſo happen without a *Cæſura*, if the Vowel that immediately follows be *aſpirated*; as, Αυτᾶρ οἱ Προιτος.—For every Aſpirate may cauſe a *Pauſe* in Pronunciation, whence too it comes to paſs that ο in ὄφιν is made long in ——

Τρωες δ' ἐρριϛησαν, οπως ἰδον αιολον ὄφιν. Hom. Iliad. μ. 28.

VI. It may likewiſe happen without an *Aſpirate* before ſome Diphthongs, which ſeem to have been formerly pronounc'd like *double* Conſonants; as,

Πρὸϛ οἰ|κον Πηληος. ——— Ἔπει|δη νηας τε και,

Επειδη perhaps being pronounc'd *epweide*, and οικος, οινος, &c. having been ſounded *wicus*, *winus*, whence the Latin *vicus* and *vinum*.

VII. Obſerve that there are very few, and indeed ſcarce any, Words, that have their Penultima *common*; as, υδωρ. Dr. CLARKE remarks that *Homer* in his *Ilias* and *Odyſſes*, has the Penultima of κᾶλος *long* above 270 times, and not once *ſhort*, and from thence concludes—Homerum *non* Dialectis *omnibus promiſcuè & ἀλόγως*, *ſed eâ ſolummodò uſum eſſe quæ inter ſuos erat* Ionico-Poetica: *Ex variis quidem illâ Dialectis exiſtente, non communiter & universè, ſed certâ quâdam & conſtanti ratione, Poetis* Ionicis (*ut credere æquum eſt*) *uſitata:* For in the *Attic* Dialect, the Penultima of κᾰλος by *Comic* and *Tragic* Writers is uſually made *ſhort*. In the *Doric* Dialect it is likewiſe *ſhort*; Hence *Heſiod*, *Theognis*, and *Theocritus*, who uſed both the *Doric* and *Ionic*, make it ſometimes *ſhort*, and ſometimes *long*; as in ——

Πολλακις, ω Πολυφαμε, τα μη κᾰλα κᾱλα πεφανται. Theocr.

A Liberty *Homer* was unacquainted with, as well as he was with the *Doric* τᾶς αυτᾶς, τυς Ανθροπῦς, τᾶς βυλᾶς, τεχνᾶς, as in —— τας τεχνᾶς ἔϛυρε. *Theocr.* Which, if duly conſider'd, is not to ſpeak by a *Licentia Poetica*, but really in another Language.

VIII. Laſtly, obſerve this Caution of the Author of the *Weſtm. Grammar*.—*Cæterum monendi ſunt Lectores ne Errata Editionum pro* Licentiâ *deputent* Poeticâ, —— which concludes all that's neceſſary to be ſaid here of the Poetry of the *Greeks*.

FINIS.

A VOCABULARY Adapted to the *GREEK GRAMMAR.*

Artifices ſolus *qui facis*, Uſus *ades!* OVID.

Examples of the *firſt* Declenſion.

Μέριμν-α, ης, cura. Θάλασσα, ης, mare.
Τιμ-ὴ, ῆς, honor.
Κόρ-η, ης, puella.
Ταμί-ας, ου, quæſtor.
Νεανί-ας, ου, adoloſcens.
Ὀψών-ης, ου, opſonator.
Ἀτρείδ-ης, ου, Atrides.

Nouns in δα, θα, ρα, *and* α pure, *have* Gen. ας, Dat. α.

Λήδα, ας, Læda.
Μάρθα, ας, Martha.
Ἡμέρα, ας, dies.
Φιλία, ας, amicitia.

Circumflex'd Nouns in ᾶς *make* Gen. ᾶ. *And ſome others have both* ου *and* α *in the* Genitive.

Θωμᾶς, ᾶ, Thomas.
Βορρᾶς, ᾶ, Boreas.
Κηφᾶς, ᾶ, Cephas.
Λυκᾶς, ᾶ, Lucas.
Πυθαγόρας, ου, α, Pythagoras.
Ἀρχύτας, ου, α, Archytas.
Πατραλόιας, ου, α, parricida.
Μητραλόιας, ου, α, matricida.

Nouns in της, *and ſome others, make* Vocative α.

Κριτὴς, οῦ, Judex.
Μαθητὴς, οῦ, Diſcipulus.
Τοξότης, ου, Sagittarius.
Πέρσης, ου, Perſicus.
Κυνώπης, ου, canoculatus.
Γεωμέτρης, ου, Geometres.
Βιβλιοπώλης, ου, Bibliopola.
Παιδοτρίβης, ου, Ludimagiſter.

Examples of the *ſecond* Declenſion.

Πόν-ος, ου, labor.
Δῆμ-ος, ου, populus.
Δένδρ-ον, ου, arbor.
Ἄριϛ-ον, ου, prandium.
Μενελέ-ως, ῶ, Menelaus.
Λα-ὼς, ῶ, populus.
Εὐγε-ως, fertilis, *and*
Εὔγε-ων, ω, fertile.

Examples of the *third* Declenſion.

Σῶμ-α, ατος, corpus.
Νόημ-α, ατος, cogitatio.
Γάλ-α, ακτος, lac.
Μέλ-ι, ῖτος, mel.
Πέπερ-ι, ιος, εως, piper.
Νάπ-υ, υος, ſinapi.
Ἄϛ-υ, εος, urbs.
Ἦχ-ὼ, οος, ſonus.
Μὴν, ὸς, menſis.
Λέ-ων, οντος, leo.
Ἀϛ-ὴρ, ερος, ſtella.
Δάμαρ, τος, uxor.
Ἥρω-ς, ος, heros.
Γῆρα-ς, τος, ſenectus.
Κλεὶ-ς, δος, clavis.
Ὄρνι-ς, θος, avis.
Ἶ-ς, νος, fibra.
Γίγα-ς, ντος, gigas.
Φλὸ-ξ, γος, flamma.
Αἶ-ξ, κος, capra.
Ὄνυ-ξ, χος, unguis.
Νὺ-ξ, κτος, nox.
Φλὲ-ψ, βος, vena.
Λαίλα-ψ, πος, turba, &c.

Examples of the *first* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Σωκράτ-ης, ους, ει, Socrates.
Ἀλὴς and ἀλὲς, ους, ει, confertus.
Τριήρ-ης, ους, ει, triremis.
Ψεῦδ-ος, εος, ους, mendacium.
Ἄλγ-ος, εος, ους, dolor.
Γέν-ος, εος, ους, genus.

Examples of the *second* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Πίς-ις, ιος, εως, Fides.
Πόσ-ις, ιος, εως, Maritus.
Σίνηπι, ιος, εος, Sinapi.
Ζιγγίβερι, ιος, εως, Zingiber.

Examples of the *third* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Νομ-εὺς, έος, έως, Paſtor.
Πρέσβ-υς, εως, εος, Senex.
Βότρ-υς, υος, Racemus.
Ἄς-υ, εος, εως, Urbs.
Γραῦς, γραὸς, Anus.
Βοῦς, βοὸς, Bos.

Examples of the *fourth* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Φειδ-ὼ, όος, οῦς, Parſimonia.
Λητ-ὼ, όος, οῦς, Latona.
Αἰδὼς, όος, οῦς, Verecundia.
Ἠὼς, όος, οῦς, Aurora.

Examples of the *fifth* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Κέρ-ας, ατος, αος, ως, cornu.
Γέρ-ας, ατος, αος, ως, præmium.
Κρέ-ας, ατος, αος, ως, caro.
Ἀρτοκρέ-ας, Artocreas. panis carn. mixtus.

Examples of the *first* Rule of Signification, in the Genders of Nouns.

Maſculines, ὁ.	*Feminines*, ἡ.
Γεώργιος, ου, Georgius.	Καρολίνα, ης, Carolina.
Ἄναξ, κτος, Rex.	Ἄνασσ-α, ης, Regina.
Γαμέτ-ης, ου, Maritus.	Γαμέτ-ις, ιδος, Uxor.
Βορέας, ου, Aquilo.	Κένταυρος, ου, Navis Centaurus.
Νότος, ου, Auſter.	Βήρυλλ-ος, ου, Beryllus. (gemma.)
Εὖρος, ου, Eurus.	Ἑλλὰς, άδος, Græcia.
Ζέφυρος, ου, Zephyrus.	Ῥώμη, ης, Roma.
Μαρτιχιὼν, ῶνος, Martius.	Ἐλελίσφακος, ου, Salvia femina.
Εὐφράτης, ου, Euphrates.	Ἰλιὰς, άδος, Ilias Homeri.
Παρνασσὸς, ου, Parnaſſus.	Φηγὸς, οῦ, Fagus.

dem. -ρίσκος, ὁ, Centaurus; (comoed.) παιδεραστὴς, ου ὁ amator puerorum; paedicator.

Examples of the *ſecond* Rule of Signification.

Common, ὁ, καὶ, ἡ.	
Σύζυγ-ος, ου, conjux.	Ἵππος, ου, equus, -qua.
Ἔφηβος, ου, adoleſcens.	Μόσχος, ου, vitulus, -a.
Ἀκόλουθος, ου, comes.	Ἐπίκουρος, ου, auxiliator, -trix.
Μάρτυρ, ος, teſtis.	Ἐριθος, ου, lanificus, -ca.
Φύλακ-ξ, κος, cuſtos.	Κυνηγὸς, οῦ, venator, -trix.
famulus, minister. Πρόσπολος, ου, anteambulo.	Ἡγεμὼν, ονος, dux.
Ἀρτοκόπος, ου, piſtor.	Θεάμ-ων, ſpectator, -trix.
Ἔνεδρος, ου, incola.	Κύ-ων, canis.
Λυρῳδὸς, ου, lyricen.	Δαίμ-ων, deus, -a.
Αἴγαγρος, ου, caper, -pra.	Ἀλεκτρυὼν, ος, gallus, -ina.
Ἄρκτος, ου, urſus, -ſa.	Λύγ-ξ, γος, lynx.
Ἔλαφος, ου, cervus, -va.	
Ἡμίονος, ου, mulus, -la.	
Αἴξ, γος, caper, -pra.	
Πράκτ-ωρ, ορος, ultor, -trix.	
Βοῦς, βόος, bos.	
Κάσ-ις, ιος, frater, ſoror.	
Κόρ-ις, cimex.	
Λάτρις, ſervus, -va.	
Οἶς, aries, ovis.	
Ὄρν-ις, ιθος, avis.	
Παῖς, παῖδος, puer, puella.	
Νήλυς, υος, advena.	
Σῦς vel Ὗς, ſus.	
Ἄρν, ἄρνος, agnus.	

Examples

Examples of the *firſt* Rule by the Ending.

Feminines, ἡ.	*Maſculines*, ὁ.
Μῦσ-α, ης, Muſa.	Τιάρ-ας, ου, Tiara.
Ἐπιτομ-ὴ, ῆς, Epitome.	Κομήτ-ης, ου, Cometa.

Examples of the *ſecond* Rule by the Ending.

Maſculines, ὁ.	*Neuters*, τὸ.
Λάος, ου, populus.	Ἄριστον, ου, prandium.
Λεὼς, ῶ, populus.	Εὔσεων, ω, fertile.

Theſe Feminines *are excepted.* ἡ.

Ἀντίδοτ-ος, ου, Antidotus.
Αἴγυλος, abſceſſus inter nares.
Ἄκολος, buccella.
Ἄμμος, ψάμμος } arena.
Ἄμαθος, ψάμμαθος, }
Ἀσάμινθος, pelvis.
Ἄσβολος, fuligo.
Ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.
Ἀτραπος and ἀτράπιτος, callis.
Βάλανος, glans.
Βάσανος, tormentum.
Βίβλος, liber.
Βύσσος, ου, Byſſus.
Βῶλος, gleba.
Γλανὶς, hyæna.
Γνάθος, maxilla.
Γύψος, gypſum.
Διάλεκτος, dialectus.
Διάμετρος, diameter.
Δοκὸς, trabs.
Δόκος, conſideratio.
Δρόσος, ros.
Ἔρεος, remigatio.
Ἔμπλαστρος, emplaſtrum.
Ἤπειρ-ος, ου, continens.
Ἶπος, muſcipula.
Ἵππος, equitatus.
Κάπετος, fovea.
Καρδόπος, mactra.
Κέλευθος, via.
Κέρκος, cauda. ρκ
Κίβωτὸς, arca.
Κόπρος, ſtercus.
λ Κράδος, ramus.
Κύλιχνος, pyxis. medica.
Λήκυθος, ampulla.
Λιθάργυρος, ſpuma argenti, ſtannum.
Λυσσὸς, glarea. lygdus, marmor (candidiſſimum) Parium.
Μήρινθος, funis.
Μίλτος, minium.
Μίνθος, ου, ſtercus humanum.
Νῆσος, inſula.
Νόσος, morbus.
Νύος and ἔννυος, nurus.
Ὁδὸς, via, *and it's Compounds.*
Πλίνθος, later.
Πρόχοος, aqualis.
Ῥάβδος, virga.
Σορὸς, loculus.
Σποδὸς, cinis.
Τάφρος, foſſa.
Τήβεννος, toga.
Τίτανος, calx.
Τρίβος, ſemita.
Ὕαλος, vitrum.
Ψῆφος, calculus.

Examples of the *third* Rule by the Ending. τὸ.

Ξύλ-ον, ου, lignum.	Χρέων, *indeclin.* fatum.
Πρόβατ-ον, ου, ovis.	Ὄφελος, *indeclin.* utilitas.

Examples of the *fourth* Rule by the Ending. ὁ.

Τιτὰν, ος, ſol.
Μόσσυν, ος, turris.
Σωλὴν, ος, canalis.
Κλὼν, ος, ramus.
Ἀθ-ὴρ, ερος, ariſta.
Ῥῶ ξ, γος, rupes.
Κνι-ψ, πος, culex.
Γίγ-ας, αντος, gigas.
Κόρ-ης, εος, caput. ου, ὁ, qui barbam ſibi primum rasit.
Ἔρ-ως, ωτος, amor.
Βραβ-εὺς, έως, arbiter.
Πᾶς, ποδὸς, pes.

Theſe Feminines *are excepted.* ἡ.

Φρ-ὴν, ενὸς, mens.
Ἀκροχορδ-ὼν, όνος, verruca.
Ἀλκυ-ὼν, όνος, halcyon.
Εἰκὼν, όνος, imago.
Ἠϊὼν, όνος, littus.
Λαγὼν, Ilia.
Ὀλολυγὼν, ululatus.
Πλαγγὼν, pupa cerea.
Πυγὼν, cubitus.
Σιαγὼν, maxilla.
Σινδὼν, ſindon.
Σταγὼν, ſtilla.
Τρυγὼν, turtur.
Χελιδὼν, όνος, hirundo.
Χθὼν, terra.
Χιὼν, nix.
Ἀλ-ων, ωνος, area.
Μυοπάρ-ων, lembus.
Τρήρων, columba.
Αἴξ, κος, impetus.
Ἀλώπη-ξ, κος, vulpes.
Αὔλα-ξ, ſulcus.
Βέμβι-ξ, turbo.
Γλαύ-ξ, noctua.
Ἑλι-ξ, volumen.
Κάμα-ξ, vitis pedamentum.
Κλίμα-ξ, κος, ſcala.
Κρὲ-ξ, capillus.
Κύλι-ξ, calix.
Λάρνα-ξ, capſa.
Μάσα-ξ, eſca.
Πήλη-ξ, galla.
Πλάξ, tabula.
Σάνδυ-ξ, ceruſſa, uſta.
Σὰρ-ξ, caro.
Σμώδι-ξ, vibex.
Σπάδι-ξ, termes.
Στάλι-ξ,

Στάλιξ, paxillus.
Σχίδαξ, aſſula.
Φρί-ξ, fremitus maris.
Φοίνιξ, chœnix.
Χόλιξ, inteſtinum.
Νύξ, κτος, nox.
Ἄμυ-ξ, χος, vellicatio.
Θρί-ξ, capillus.
Πτύξ, plica.
Στίξ, ordo.
Ὕστριξ, hyſtrix.
Ἄντυ-ξ, γος, ambitus rotæ.
Διώρυ-ξ, foſſa.
Λάτα-ξ, ſtrepitus.
Μάστιξ, flagellum.
Πέμπιξ, flatus.
Πνίξ, ſuffocatio.
Πομφόλυξ, bulla.
Κτέρυξ, ala.

Ῥάξ, acinus.
Ῥωξ, fiſſura.
Τρύξ, muſtum.
Ὑστριχ-ξ, γος, ſcutica.
Φλό-ξ, flamma.
Φώτιξ, avis quædam.
Ἀ-ήρ, ερος, aër.
Γαστήρ, venter.
Κήρ, fatum.
Χείρ ος, manus.
Ἑσθ ής, ῆτος, veſtis.
Κλ-είς, ειδός, clavis.
Αἰδ-ως, οος, pudor.
Φώς, ωδος, macula.
Αι-ψ, ος, petra.
Φλέ-ψ, vena.
Χέρνιψ, pollubrum.
*Καλαύρο-ψ, πος, pedum.
Λαίλαψ, turbo.
Ὄψ, vultus.

Σκώψ, ſerpens.
Ὤψ, vultus.
Κατήλιψ, ſcala.

Neuters excepted, τὸ.

Ἦρ, ος, Ver.
Κῆρ, ος, cor.
Πῦρ, ος, ignis.
Σκ-ώρ, ατος, ſordes.
Ὑδ-ωρ, ατος, aqua.
Ἔλωρ, ος, præda.
*Πέλωρ, ϟ, monſtrum.
Δέπ-ας, αος, poculum.
Σέλας, lumen.
Φῶς, φωτὸς, lux; *and* οὖς, ὠτὸς, auris.
Στ-αῖς, αιτὸς, farina ſubacta.

*Coeuit non exstat.)
*A ſhepherd's crook, or ſtaff, a ſheep-hook.

Examples of the *fifth* Rule by the Ending. ή.

Πειθ-ὼ, οος, ſuadela.
Ἀκτὶν, ος, radius.
Τηκέδων, ονος, tabes.
Ἀηδὼν, ονος, luſcina.

Φόρμι-γξ, γγος, cithara.
Ἰκμ-ας, αδος, vapor.
Κακό-της, τητος, malitia.
Μῆν-ις, ιος, εως, ira.

Κώμ-υς, υθος, faſciculus.
Δαις, δ'αίτος, convivium.
Ναυς, ναὸς, navis.
Ἅλς, ἅλος, mare.

Theſe Maſculines *are excepted,* ὁ.

Δελφὶν, ος, Delphinus.
Ἑρμὶν, ος, fulcrum tori.
Ἰκτὶν, milvus.
Τελχὶν, faſcinator.
Στροφι-γξ, ιγγος, vertebra; cardo; vertigo; flexus.
Αἴς, λιτὸς, pannus.
Αἴς, αἴδος, orcus.
Γύνις, ιδος, ſemivir.

Ἔχις, ιος, vipera.
Κις, vermis.
Λῖς, leo.
Ὄρχις, teſticulus.
Ὄφις, ſerpens.
Κτεὶς, κτενος, pecten.
Πῆχ-υς, εος, cubitus.
Πελέκυς, ſecuris.
Βότρυς, υος, racemus.

Θρῆνυς, ſcabellum.
Ἰχθὺς, piſcis.
Κάνδυς, veſtis Perſica.
Μῦς, mus.
Νέκυς, cadaver.
Σίκυς, cucumer.
Σκόλυς, lanugo, villus, cinis.
Στάχυς, ſpica.
Φίτυς, pater.

Examples of the *ſixth* Rule by the Ending. τὸ.

Σῆμα, τος, ſignum.
Μέλι, τος, mel.
Ἰω-ὺ, ους, grex.

Φρέ-αρ, ατος, puteus.
Ἦτορ, ος, cor.
Γῆρας, ατος, ſenectus.

Ἄλγ-ος, εος, dolor.
Βάθ-ος, profunditas.

Except. ὁ Ἔλαφ, αρος, pediculus; *and* Ψὰρ, ſturnus.

Theſe are Doubtful, ὁ vel ἡ.

Ἄβυσσ-ος, ὁ, Abyſſus.
Ἀκυλος, glans alicis.
Ἄκατος, lembus.
Βάρβιτος, barbitus.
Λάγηνος, lagena.
Λίθος, lapis.
Οἶμος, ſemita.
Σπύραθος, caprarum ſtercus.
Στάμνος, urna.

Σχοῖνος, juncus.
Χέρσος, terra inculta.
Δέλτος, libellus.
Κάμινος, fornax.
Ληνὸς, torcular.
Πάπυρος, ὁ, papyrus.
Ῥινὸς, pellis.
Ψίαθος, ſtorea, teges.
Γνώμ-ων, ονος, index.
Κίων, columna.

Αἰὼν, ος, ævum.
Αὐλὼν, fretum.
Κώδων, tintinnabulum.
Ἄμπυ-ξ, κος, caliendrum.
Ὀμφα-ξ, uva acerba.
Φάρυγ-ξ, γος, guttur.
Βὴξ, βηχὸς, tuſſis.
Αἰθ-ὴρ, ερος, æther; — cum paucis aliis.

HETEROCLITES.

Singular only.

Ἀὴρ, Aër.
Ἅλς, Mare.
Γῆ, Terra.
Πῦρ, Ignis.
Ἔλαιον, oleum.

Plural only.

Διονύσια, Bacchanalia.
Ἀθηναῖ, Athenæ.
Θῆβαι, Thebæ.
Ἱεροσόλυμα, ων, Hierosolyma.
Ἀχαιοὶ, Achivi.
Ἔφοροι, Ephori.
Εὐμενίδες, Furiæ.
Ἐμβάδες, Cothurni.
Ἐπιτίμια, ων, Pœnæ.
Ὀνείρατα, Insomnia.
Κτέρεα, Exequiæ; & *plura*, &c.

APTOTS.

Βρέτας, simulachrum.
Δαὸς, lampas. fax, taeda.
Δέμας, corpus.
Ἔιλδωρ, desiderium.
Ἧδος, voluptas.
Ἦτορ, cor.
Κῶας vel κωῦς, vellus.
Λέπας, rupes, mons.
Μῆχος *and* μῆχαρ, artificium.
Νῶκαρ, torpor.
Σέβας, veneratio.
Σκίναρ, fœtus.
Τέκμαρ *and* τέκμωρ, finis.
Ὕπαρ, visio.
Χρέος, debitum.
Χρεὼν, fatum.
Πέντε, quinque, *and all Numbers to* —
Ἑκατον, centum,—*thus.*

CARDINAL NUMBERS, answering to Πόσοι, *Quot?*

Εἷς, μία, ἕν, unus.
Δύο, duo.
Τρεῖς, τρία, tres.
Τεσσαρ-ες, α, quatuor.
Πέντε, quinque.
Ἕξ, sex.
Ἑπτὰ, septem.
Ὀκτὼ, octo.
Ἐννέα, novem.
Δέκα, decem.
Ἕνδεκα, undecim.
Δώδεκα, duodecim.
Δεκατρεῖς, tredecim.
Δεκατέσσαρες, quatuordecim.
Δεκαπέντε, quindecim.
Ἑκκαίδεκα, sexdecim.
Ἑπτακαίδεκα, septemdecim.
Ὀκτωκαίδεκα, octodecim.
Ἐννεακαίδεκα, novemdecim.
Εἴκοσι, viginti.
Εἴκοσι, εἷς, &c. viginti unus.
Τριάκοντα, triginta.
Τεσσαράκοντα, quadraginta.
Πεντήκοντα, quinquaginta.
Ἑξήκοντα, sexaginta.
Ἑβδομήκοντα, septuaginta.
Ὀγδοήκοντα, octoginta.
Ἐνενήκοντα, nonaginta.
Ἑκατὸν, centum.
Διακόσιοι, ducenti.
Τριακόσιοι, trecenti.
Τετρακόσιοι, quadringenti.
Πεντακόσιοι, quingenti.
Ἑξακόσιοι, sexcenti.
Ἑπτακόσιοι, septingenti.
Ὀκτακόσιοι, octingenti.
Ἐνακόσιοι, nongenti.
Χίλιοι, mille.
Δισχίλιοι, bis mille.
Μύριοι, decies mille, &c.

ORDINAL NUMBERS, answering to Πόσος, *Quotus?*

Πρῶτος, η, ον, primus.
Δεύτερος, secundus.
Τρίτος, tertius.
Τέταρτος, quartus.
Πέμπτος, quintus.
Ἕκτος, sextus.
Ἕβδομος, septimus.
Ὄγδοος, octavus.
Ἔνατος, nonus.
Δέκατος, decimus.
Ἑνδέκατος, undecimus.
Δωδέκατος, duodecimus.
Τρισκαιδέκατος, decimus tertius.
Τεσσαρισκαιδέκατος, decimus quartus.
Πεντεκαιδέκατος, decimus quintus.
Ἑκκαιδέκατος, decimus sextus.
Ἑπτακαιδέκατος, decimus septimus.
Ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, decimus octavus.
Ἐννεακαιδέκατος, decimus nonus.
Εἰκοστὸς, vigesimus.
Εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, vigesimus primus.
Διακοστὸς, vigesimus secundus.
Τριακοστὸς, trigesimus.
Τεσσαρακοστὸς, quadragesimus.
Πεντηκοστὸς, quinquagesimus.
Ἑξηκοστὸς, sexagesimus.
Ἑβδομηκοστὸς, septuagesimus.
Ὀγδοηκοστὸς, octogesimus.
Ἐνενηκοστὸς, nonagesimus.
Ἑκατοστὸς, centesimus.
Διακοσιοστὸς, ducentesimus.
Τριακοσιοστὸς, trecentesimus.
Χιλιοστὸς, millesimus.
Δισχιλιοστὸς, bis millesimus.
Μυριοστὸς, decies millesimus.

Obs.

OBS. I. To NUMERALS belong, ἡ Μονὰς *unitas*, δυὰς *duitas*, τριὰς *trinitas*, τετρὰς *quaternitas*, πεμπτὰς *quinarius*, ἑκτὰς, ἑπτὰς, ὀγδοὰς, ἐννεὰς, δεκὰς; ἑκατοντὰς *centuria*, χιλιὰς *millenarius*, μυριὰς *decies millenarius*, &c. 2. Multiplicants, Ἁπλῆς *simplex*, διπλοῦς *duplex*, τριπλοῦς, τετραπλοῦς, πενταπλοῦς, &c. Add to these διμερὴς *bipartitus*, τριμερὴς, τετραμερὴς, πενταμερὴς, &c. And διπλάσιος *duplus*, τριπλάσιος *triplus*, &c. Temporals, Διετὴς *biennis*, τριετὴς *triennis*, &c. Add to these ἐνιαύσιος *anniculus*, δίσιος *bimus*, τρίσιος *trimus*, &c. And δίμηνος *bimestris*, τρίμηνος *trimestris*, &c. And τριταῖος *tertianus*, τεταρταῖος *quartanus*, &c.

duplex, triplex.

II. *Distributives* are render'd by ἀνὰ and the Accusative of *Cardinals*, thus; *Sex Hydriæ capientes* singulæ *Amphoras* binas *aut* ternas, ἓξ ὑδρίαι χωροῦσαι ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς, Joh. ii. 6.

ω

III. *Numeral Adverbs* are, ἅπαξ *semel*, δὶς *bis*, τρὶς *ter*, τετράκις, πεντάκις, ἑξάκις, ἑπτάκις, ὀκτάκις, ἐννεάκις, δεκάκις *decies*, ἑκατοντάκις *centies*, χιλιάκις *millies*, &c.

MONOPTOTS.

Δῶς, donum.
Κατακλωθὲς, fata.
ὦ 'ταν, amice, &c.

DIPTOTS.

Ἀμφω, ἀμφοῖν, ambo.
Φθσῖ-ὲς, ὰς, placentæ, as, &c.

TRIPTOTS.

Μάρτ-υς, υν, υσι, teſtis.
Ιησ-οῦς, οῦ, οῦν, JESUS.
Ἀλλήλ-ων, οις, ας, alius alium, &c.

VARIANTS.

Δεσμὸς, οῦ, vinculum.
Δίφρος, currus.
Κύκλος, circulus.
Λύχνος, lucerna.
Σταθμὸς, ſtatio.

VARIANTS.

Σῖτος, ου, ciſus. b
Τράχηλος, collum.
Δάκτυλος, dactylus.
Μηρὸς, femur.
Κέλευθος, via.
Τάρταρος, infernum.
Ζυγὸς, jugum.
Νωτὸς, dorſum.
Ἄλει-αρ, ατος, farina, tritum.
Ἄλειφαρ, unguentum.
Δέλεαρ *and* ἔδ'αρ, eſca.
Ἦμαρ, dies.
Ἧπαρ, jecur.
Κάρηαρ, caput.
Κτέαρ, poſſeſſio.
Ὄνειαρ, utilitas.
Οὖθαρ, uber, mamma (*prop.*) bellicratium.
Πεῖραρ, finis.
Σκέαρ, adeps.
Φρέαρ, puteus.
Γάλα, ακτος, lac.
Ὄναρ, ſomnium.
Οὖς, auris.
Σκῶρ, ſtercus.
Ὕδωρ, aqua.
Γυνὴ, mulier.
Ζεὺς, Jupiter.
Γόνυ, genu.
Δόρυ, haſta.
Ναῦς, navis.

REDUNDANTS.

Κλῆτ-ηρ, ωρ, vocator. qui vocat, praeco.
Πλαστ-ὴρ, ὴς, fictor.
Υἱ-ὸς, οῦ, ὶ, filius.
Ἄχυ-α, ων, gluma. ſpuma, ae.
Ἀσβόλ-η, ος, fuligo.
Σπάν-ις, ια, raritas.
Ἀηδ-ὼν, ὼ, luſcinia.
Δένδρ-ὸς, ον, lignum.
Ἀελθ-ὸν, ὸν, palma.
Ὕδ-ωρ, ος, aqua.
Στρατ-ὲς, ὰ, exercitus.
Βαθμ-ὸς, ὸς, gradus.
Αὐχμ-ὸς, ὴ, ſiccitas.
Ἄϋτμ-ὴν, ὴ, halitus, vapor.
Δελφ-ὶς, ὶν, Delphinus.
Ακτ-ὶς, ὶν, radius.
Θὶς, θῖν, agger.
Θύμ-ος, ον, Thymus.
Ἀσπασμ-ὸς, ὰ, ſalutatio.
Σκότος, ὁ *and* τὸ, tenebræ.
Ἡνία, ον, habenæ, frenum.
§ Χάρμ-α, ων, gaudium.
Αἰδὼς, ὸς, pudor.
Σίμβλ-ος, η, ον, alveare.
Χειμ-ὼν, ὼς, ὰ, hyems.
Μάκ-αρ, αρος, αριος, felix.
Μῆς, mens.
Χρὼς, cutis.
Μίνως, Minos.
Γέλως, riſus.
Τίγρις, Tigris.
Θέμις, Themis.
Δάρης, Dares.
Κόμης, Præfectus.
Θάλης, Thales.
Μύκης, fungus, &c.

§ χάρμη, ης, lætitia (in pr. de victoria); clamor belli-

cus; pugna, proelium.

DENOMINATIVES, *Feminines, Patronymics*, &c.

DENOMINATIVES.

Φίλος, amicus.
Φίλων, Philo.
Φιλότης, Φιλία, Φιλοσύνη, } amicitia.
Φίλιον, amicum.
Γέρων, ſenex.
Γερουσία, ſenectus.
Ἀληθὴς, verus.
Ἀληθεια, veritas.
Οὐραν-ὸς, cœlum.
Οὐράνιος, cœleſtis.
Δρόμος, curſus.
Δρομαῖος, velox curſu.
Ἄλγος, dolor.
Ἀργαλέος, triſtis.
Οἶκος, domus.
Οἰκέτης, verna, &c.

FEMININES.

FEMININES.

Προφήτης, Propheta, M.
Προφῆτις, Propheta, F.
Ποιήτης, Poeta.
Ποιήτρια, Poetria.
Αὐλητὴς, Tibicen.
Αὐλητρὶς, Tibicina.

Θεὸς, ὰ, Deus, Dea.
Δῶλ-ος, η, ſervus, ſerva.
Ἰατρ-ὸς, ὶνη, Medicus, Medica.
Λύκος, lupus.
Λύκαινα, lupa.

Λέων, leo.
Λέαινα, leæna.
Ἄναξ, Rex.
Ἄνασσα, Regina.
Ἱερεὺς, Sacerdos, Maſc.
Ἱέρεια, Sacerdos, F. &c.

PATRONYMICS.

Αἰνείας, Æneas.
Αἰνειάδης, filius Æneæ.
Ἱππότης, Hippotes.
Ἱπποτάδης, filius Hippotæ.
Ἥλιος, Sol.
Ἡλιάδης, filius Solis.
Αἰακὸς, Æacus.
Αἰακίδης, filius Æaci.
Νέστωρ, Neſtor.
Νεστορίδης, filius Neſtoris.
Ἀγχίσης, Anchiſes.

Ἀγχισιάδης, filius Anchiſæ.
Ἄτλας, Atlas.
Ἀτλαντιάδης, filius Atlantis.
Πηλεὺς, Peleus.
Πηλείδης, filius Pelei.
Ἥλιας, filia Solis.
Καδμ-ὶς or νὶς, filia Cadmi.
Βρισηὶς, Briſeis.
Χρυσηὶς, Chryſeis.

Ἄδραστος, Adraſtus.
Ἀδραστίνη, filia Adraſti.
Νηρεὺς, Nereus.
Νηρίνη, filia Nerei.
Ἀκρίσιος, Acriſius.
Ἀκρισιώνη, filia Acriſii.
Ἠετίων, Eetion.
Ἠετιώνη, filia Eetionis.
Κρόνος, Saturnus.
Κρονίων, filius Saturni.
Κρέων, Creon.
Κρεωνδάς, filius Creonis.

GENTILES.

Σπαρτιάτης, Spartanus.
Ἀθηναῖος, Athenienſis.
Βαβυλώνιος, Babylonicus.

Ῥηγῖνος, Rheginus.
Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Alexandrinus.

Κρῆσσα, Cretenſis fœmina.
Κίλισσα, Cilicienſis fœm.
Ἀθαναία, Athenienſis f.

POSSESSIVES.

Ἑκτόρεος, Hectoreus.
Πατρωΐος, Paternus.

Ἀχίλλειος, Achilleus.
Μυσικὸς, Muſicus.

Ἀνθρώπινος, Humanus.
Λιθάδης, Lapideus.

AMPLIFICATIVES.

Ἀρνειὸς, Agnus adultior.
Παιδνὸς, Puer adultus.
Πωγωνίας, barbatus.
Στομίας, magnum habens os.

Γνάθων, Gnatho paraſitus.
Πλάτων, Plato à latis humeris.

Πλούτων, Pluto Deus opum.
Χείλων, labro. labeo; piſcis.

DIMINUTIVES.

Μωρίων, ſtultulus.
Λιθαξ, lapillus.
Ἀνθρωπίσκος, homunculus.

Ναυτίλος, nautilus. (polypi genus) et nauta
Διονυσὸς, Dionyſulus.
Ἀρτεδὼν, funiculus. laqueus.
Κρηνὶς, fonticulus.

Παιδίσκη, puella.
Πολίχνη, oppidulum.
Γνωμίδιον, ſententiola.

VERBALS.

Νίκη, victoria.
Βασιλεία, regnum.
Δυναμις, potentia.
Εἶδος, ſpecies.
Φυγὴ, fuga.
Πάθος, paſſio.
Τροφὴ, nutrimentum.
Λόγος, verbum.

Λόγιον, oraculum.
Τοκεὺς, parens.
Γράμμα, litera.
Ψαλμὸς, cantus
Κρίσις, judicium.
Δοκιμασία, probatio.
Ποιητὴς, Poeta.
Χριστὸς, *Chriſtos*, unctus.

Χαρακτὴρ, character, lineamentum, nota impreſſa (in pretium) cantus citharae: ars citharae canendi.
Ῥήτωρ, Rhetor.
Κιθαριστὺς,
Ὀρχήστρα, Orcheſtra.
Ὀρχήστρια, Saltatrix.
ἡ Κοιμητήριον, cœmeterium. cubiculum.
Διδακτρὰ, Minerval, præmium magiſtri
Λεκτέος, &c. dicendus. pro doctrinâ.

COMPOUNDS.

Ναυμαχία, navalis pugna.
Θεοσεχθρία, odium in Deum, impietas.
Θεόφιλος, Deo amicus.
Νεώσοικος, navale.
Ληϊστοκτόνος, latronum interfector.

Νηνεχὴς, ſapiens. η
Χειρίσοφος, manu prudens.
Ὀρεσίτροφος, monte nutritus. ει
Λειποτακτὴς, deſertor ordinis.

Φερένικος, victor. victoriosus.
Οἰκογενὴς, verna.
Ὀκτώπους, octo-pedem.
Ἑκατόνταρχος, centurio.
Τριακονταετὴς, triginta annorum, &c.

ADJECTIVES

*νεώσοικοι, οἱ, ſingularum navium ſtationes in νεωρίῳ; i.e. locus, in quo naves cuſtodiuntur, ſtatio navium.

ADJECTIVES *of three Endings.*

Τύπτων, verberans.
Τύψας, verberatus.
Τυφθεὶς, verberatus.
Τετυφὼς, verberatus.
Καλὸς, pulcher.
Ὀξὺς, celer.
Ἀνθηρὸς, floridus. jucundus; recens.
Ἅγιος, ſanctus.
Χρύσεος, aureus.
Ὄγδοος, octavus.
Ἁπλόος, ἁπλῆς, ſimplex.
Μέλας, niger.
Τάλας, miſer.
Πᾶς, omnis.
Χαρίεις, gratioſus.
Μελιτ-όεις, ᾶς, melleus.
Τιμ-ήεις, ῆς, honoratus.
Πολὺς, multus.
Μέγας, magnus, &c.

Adjectives *of two Endings.*

Ἄρρην, maſculus.
Εὐδαίμων, felix.
Μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimus.
Ἀείναος, perpetuò fluens.
Ἀληθὴς, verus.
Εὔχαρις, gratioſus.
Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.
Δίπους, bipes.
Ἄδακρυς, ſine lacrymis.
Εὔγεως, fertilis.
Ἀθάνατος, immortalis.
Αἰώνιος, æternus.
Τέρην, tener.
Θῆλυς, fœmineus.

Adjectives *of one Ending.*

Ἁρπαξ, rapax.
Τριλοφχιν, tricuſpis.
Πολυδείρας, cacuminoſus.
Τρίσμακαρ, ter-felix.
Μάκαρς, felix.
Αἴθοψ, ſubfuſcus. niger.

Adjectives conſidered in COMPARISON.

Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.
Ἱκανὸς, idoneus.
Χαρίεις, gratioſus.
Γαστρὶς, guloſus.
Μάκαρ, felix.
Ἁπλοῦς, ſimplex.
Εὐσεβὴς, pius.
Εὐρὺς, latus.
Μέλας, niger.
Βλαξ, iners.
Τέρην, tener.
Πρόφρων, prudens.
Αἰσχρὸς, turpis.
Ἐχθρὸς, inimicus.
Καλὸς, bonus.
Οἰκτρὸς, miſerabilis.
Ῥᾴδιος, facilis.
Φίλος, amicus.
Ἀγαθὸς, bonus.
Κακὸς, malus.
Μέγας, magnus.
Μικρὸς, parvus.
Πολὺς, multus.
Γέραιος, ſenex.
Παλαιὸς, antiquus.
Σχολαῖος, otioſus, vacuus.
Θέρειος, æſtivus.
Δεξιὸς, dexter.
Ἴδιος, proprius.
Ἥσυχος, tranquillus.
Ἶσος, æqualis.
Μέσος, medius.
Πλησίος, propinquus.
Ὄφιος, ſerus.
Πέπων, maturus.
Αἰδοῖος, venerabilis.
Γενναῖος, generoſus.
Στυδαῖος, ſtudioſus.
Ὡραῖος, ſpecioſus, tempeſtivus.
Ἄμορφος, deformis.
Ἄκρατος, incontinens.
Ἄφθονος, invidiâ carens.
Ἀνιηρὸς, triſtis.
Λάλος, loquax.
Ὀλίζος, parvus.
Ψεύδης, mendax.
Βαθὺς, profundus.
Βραχὺς, brevis.
Ταχὺς, celer.
Μακρὸς, longus.
Καρδίων, lucroſior.
Ὑψίτερος, altior.
Κυδίων, glorioſior, melior.
Ῥιγίων, horridior.
Βασιλεύτερος, regalior.
Ὀκρύτερος, impudentior.
Δεύτερος, poſterior.
Ἐρρωμενὲς, robuſtior.
Ἀνώτερος, ſuperior.
Κατώτερος, inferior.
Ἐσώτερος, interior.
Ἐξώτερος, exterior.
Ἐγγύτερος, propior.
Προσώτερος, anterior.
Ὀπίσ-τερος, poſterior.
Πρωϊαίτερος, maturior.
Περαίτερος, ulterior.
Πρότερος, prior.
Ὕστερος, poſterior.
Ὑπερτερος, ſuperior.
Ἀνθρώπινος, humanus.
Αὐτὸς, ipſe.
Κλεπτὴς, furax.
Θειότερος, divinior.
Ἀφάρτερος, celerior.
Ἀμιλλότερος, pugnacior.
Ἔσχατος, ultimus.
Πύματος, extremus.
Μυχαίτατος, intimus.
Ὕψιστος, altiſſimus, &c.

PRONOUNS were interpreted, when treated of in the *Grammar.*

VERBS of the *Firſt* Conjugation.

Τέρπω, delecto.
Δείδω, ſacrifico.
Γράφω, ſcribo.
Τύπτω, verbero.
Πλέκω, plico.
Λέγω, dico.
Βρέχω, rigo.
Ὀρύσσω, fodio.
Ἀνύτω, perficio.
Σπεύδω, feſtino.
Πείθω, perſuadeo.
Φράζω, dico.

Τίω,

Τίω, honoro.
Ψάλλω, cano.
Νέμω, distribuo.
Φαίνω, ostendo.
Σπείρω, sero.
Τέμνω, seco.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Characteristic*.

ῥ Ἀγχώσσω, venor.
Αἰάζω, ejulo. f. ἄξω. lamentor
Ἀρτάζω, rapio. gemo; lugeo.
Κλάζω, clango.
Τρέχω, curro.
Τρέφω, nutrio.
υ Θύω, fumum excito. f. θύψω, incendo, Cypr. perillatim.
Κλίνω, inclino.
Καλέω, voco.
Ἔχω, habeo.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Augmentum*.

Ἀκούω, audio.
Ἐλεύθω, venio.
Ὀρύττω, fodio.
Αἴρω, tollo.
Αὐξάνω, augeo.
Οἰκίζω, ædifico.
χ Ἡδέω, sono. tædio afficio.
Ῥίπτω, projicio. Pel. tollo.
Ἔχω, habeo.
Ἑάω, fino.
Ἐθίζω, soleo.
Ἔθω, soleo.
Ἔω, mitto.
Ἕλκω, traho.
Ἕπομαι, sequor.
Ἐργάζομαι, operor.
Ἐρέω, dico.
Ἕστηκω, sto.
Ἐω, induo.
Ἑστιάω, convivio excipio.
Αἱρέω, capio.
Ἔπω, dico.
Ἑορτάζω, ferior; festum diem celebro.
Ἄω, spiro.
Ἀΐω, audio.
ω Ἀηθίσσω, insuetus sum.
Ἀηδίζομαι, tædio afficior.
Οἰακίζω, guberno.
Οἰνίζω, vinum redoleo.
ω Οἰωνοσκοπέω, auguror.
Οἰστρέω, œstro concitor.
Οἴομαι, solus ago.
Οἰκουρέω, domum custodio.
Οἰμάω, impetuo ruo. poet.
Οἰδάνω, tumeo.
Οἰμώζω, ploro.
Οἰνόω, in vinum verto.
Οἰνοχόέω, vinum infundo.
Φιλοσοφέω, philosophor.
Αὐτομολέω, sponte venio.
ν Δυστυχέω, infelix sum.
Εὐορκέω, sancte juro. religiosè.
Εὕδω & καθεύδω, dormio.
Ἀφρονέω, desipio.
Προσβάλλω, adjicio.
Ἀμφισβητέω, dubito.
Ἀποκαύω, fruor.
Ἀνορθόω, corrigo. surrigo; ανίστημι.
Ἀνέχομαι, tolero.
Διαιτάω, judico. diet, regulæ &c. alo, nutrio.
Ἐκθειάζω, luxuriosè vivo.
Ἐνοχλέω, turbo.
Παροινέω, debacchor.
Μελοποιέω, carmina modulor.
Ἐγγυάω, spondeo.
Ἀντιβολέω, occurro.
Ἐμπολάω, lucror. emo; vendo. Lat. λέω.
Ὀνοματοποιέω, nomen fingo. [vocabula fingo a sono.]

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Penultima*.

Δέρω, excorio.
Λήθω, accipio.
Τρώγω, comedo.
Καίω, uro.
Παύω, sedo. cessare facio.
Βλέπω, aspicio.
Λέγω, dico.
Φλέγω, incendo. f. ξω.
Ἐνέγκω, fero.
Λείπω, linquo.
Φεύγω, fugio.
Ἀκούω, audio.
Σπείρω, sero.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Τύπτω, verbero.
Κάμνω, laboro.
Τίκτω, pario.
Τάσσω, ordino.
Φράζω, dico.
Ἄδω, cano.
Εὑρέω, invenio. Εὑρίσκω.
Μάρπτω, prehendo.
Τέρπω, delecto.
Τέρθω, vasto. f. τέρσω.
Δέρκω, video.
Δρπέω, sono.
Βλάπτω, noceo.
Καλύπτω, tego.
Κρύπτω, abscondo.
Βάπτω, tingo.
Σκάπτω, fodio.
Ῥάπτω, suo.
Θάπτω, sepelio.
Τέμνω, seco.
Πλήσσω, percutio.
Σμύχω, uro. f. ξω, paullatim consumo (de igne latente sub cineribus, de tabe, mœrore.)
Ψύχω, refrigero.
Πήγω, desino. Λ
Φυλάσσω, custodio.
Φροντίζω, curo.
Φαίνω, luceo. intr. in lucem edo, ostendo.
Θάλλω, germino.
Κλάζω, frango.
Τρέπω, verto.
Πείθω, persuadeo.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Γράφω, scribo. discrimen.
Ῥήσσω, frango. f. άξω, allido, collido; intr.
Ἔθω, consuesco. omnes excepta 3ª ἔθωγ, το Ψάλλω, cano. Δεωντι; p. 2. εἴωθα.

Compounds of Εἰμὶ *Sum*.

Ἄπειμι, absum.
Ἔνειμι, insum.
Ἔπειμι, supersum.
Μέτειμι, intersum.
Σύνειμι, sum cum aliis.
Πρόσειμι, adsum.
Ὑπειμι, subsum.
Πάρειμι, adsum.

CONTRACTED or *Circumflex'd* Verbs.

Τιμάω, honoro.
Φιλέω, amo.
Χρυσόω, deauro.
Ἐάω, permitto.
Κοπιάω, laboro.
Γελάω, rideo.
Ἐράω, amo.
Δικάζω Δικάω, judico.
Διφάω, quæro.
Δράω, facio.
Θλάω, tundo.
Κλάω, frango.

ADJECTIVES *of three Endings.*

Τύπτων, verberans.	Ἅγιος, ſanctus.	Πᾶς, omnis.
Τύψας, verberatus.	Χρύσιος, aureus.	Χαρίεις, gratioſus.
Τυφθεὶς, verberatus.	Ὄγδοος, octavus.	Μελιτ-όεις, εσσα, melleus.
Τετυφὼς, verberatus.	Ἁπλόος, ἁπλῆ, ſimplex.	Τιμ-ήεις, ῆσσα, honoratus.
Καλὸς, pulcher.	Μέλας, niger.	Πολὺς, multus.
Ὀξὺς, celer.	Τάλας, miſer.	Μέγας, magnus, &c.
Ἀνθηρὸς, floridus. jucundus; recens.		

Adjectives *of two Endings.*

Ἄρρην, maſculus.	Εὔχαρις, gratioſus.	Ἀθάνατος, immortalis.
Εὐδαίμων, felix.	Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.	Αἰώνιος, æternus.
Μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimus.	Δίπους, bipes.	Τέρην, tener.
Ἀείναος, perpetuò fluens.	Ἄδακρυς, ſine lacrymis.	Θῆλυς, fœmineus.
Ἀληθὴς, verus.	Εὔσεως, fertilis.	

Adjectives *of one Ending.*

Ἁρπαξ, rapax.	Πολυδείρας, cacuminoſus. cacumina multa habens.	Μάκαρς, felix.
Τριλοφχιν, tricuſpis.	Τρίσμακαρ, ter-felix.	Αἴθοψ, ſubfuſcus. niger.

Adjectives conſidered in COMPARISON.

Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.	Δεξιὸς, dexter.	Βασιλευτέρος, regalior.
Ἱκανὸς, idoneus.	Ἴδιος, proprius.	Κύντερος, impudentior.
Χαρίεις, gratioſus.	Ἥσυχος, tranquillus.	Δεύτερος, poſterior.
Γαστρὶς, guloſus.	Ἶσος, æqualis.	Ἐρρωμένεστερος, robuſtior.
Μάκαρ, felix.	Μέσος, medius.	Ἀνώτερος, ſuperior.
Ἁπλοῦς, ſimplex.	Πλησίος, propinquus.	Κατώτερος, inferior.
Εὐσεβὴς, pius.	Ὄψιος, ſerus.	Ἐσώτερος, interior.
Εὐρὺς, latus.	Πέπων, maturus.	Ἐξώτερος, exterior.
Μέλας, niger.	Αἰδοῖος, venerabilis.	Ἐγγύτερος, propior.
Βλαξ, iners.	Γενναῖος, generoſus.	Προσωτέρος, anterior.
Τέρην, tener.	Σπουδαῖος, ſtudioſus.	Ὀπίσσερος, poſterior.
Πρόφρων, prudens.	Ὡραῖος, ſpecioſus, tempeſtivus.	Πρωϊαίτερος, maturior.
Αἰσχρὸς, turpis.	Ἄμορφος, deformis.	Περαίτερος, ulterior.
Ἐχθρὸς, inimicus.	Ἀκρατος, incontinens.	Πρότερος, prior.
Καλὸς, bonus.	Ἄφθονος, invidiâ carens.	Ὕστερος, poſterior.
Οἰκτρὸς, miſerabilis.	Ἀνιηρὸς, triſtis.	Ὑπέρτερος, ſuperior.
Ῥάδιος, facilis.	Λάλος, loquax.	Ἀνθρώπινος, humanus.
Φίλος, amicus.	Ὀλίγος, parvus.	Αὐτὸς, ipſe.
Ἀγαθὸς, bonus.	Ψεύδης, mendax.	Κλεπτὴς, furax.
Κακὸς, malus.	Βαθὺς, profundus.	Θεώτερος, divinior.
Μέγας, magnus.	Βραχὺς, brevis.	Ἀφάρτερος, celerior.
Μικρὸς, parvus.	Ταχὺς, celer.	Ἀμιλλότερος, pugnacior.
Πολὺς, multus.	Μακρὸς, longus.	Ἔσχατος, ultimus.
Γέρασος, ſenex.	Κερδίων, lucroſior.	Πύματος, extremus.
Παλαιὸς, antiquus.	Ὑψίτερος, altior.	Μυχαίτατος, intimus.
Σχολαῖος, otioſus, vacuus.	Κυδίων, glorioſior, melior.	Ὕψιστος, altiſſimus, &c.
Θέρεος, æſtivus.	Ῥιγίων, horridior.	

PRONOUNS were interpreted, when treated of in the *Grammar.*

VERBS of the *Firſt* Conjugation.

Τέρπω, delecto.	Πλέκω, plico.	Ἀνύτω, perficio.
Δείδω, ſacrifico.	Λέγω, dico.	Σπεύδω, feſtino.
Γράφω, ſcribo.	Βρέχω, rigo.	Πείθω, perſuadeo.
Τύπτω, verbero.	Ὀρύσσω, fodio.	Φράζω, dico.

Τίω,

Τίω, honoro.
Ψάλλω, cano.
Νέμω, distribuo.
Φαίνω, ostendo.
Σπείρω, sero.
Τέμνω, seco.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Characteristic*.

ρ Ἀγάσσω, venor.
Αἰάζω, ejulo. f. άξω, lamentor
Ἀρτάζω, rapio.
Κλάζω, clango.
Τρέχω, curro.
gemo; lugeo.
Τρέφω, nutrio.
υ Τέρω, fumum excito. f. Τύφω, incendo.
Κλίνω, inclino.
Καλέω, voco.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Augmentum*.

Ἀκέω, audio.
Ἐλεύθω, venio.
Ὀρύττω, fodio.
Αἴρω, tollo.
Αὐξάνω, augeo.
Οἰκίζω, ædifico.
χ Ἡδέω, sono.
Ἔχω, habeo.
Ἐάω, sino.
Ἐθίζω, soleo.
Ἔθω, soleo.
Ἔω, mitto.
Ἕλκω, traho.
Ἕπομαι, sequor.
Ἐργάζομαι, operor.
Ἐρέω, dico.
Ἵστημι, sto.
Ἕω, induo.
Ἑστιάω, convivio
Αἰρέω, capio.
Ἕπω, dico.
Ἑορτάζω, ferior; festum diem celebro.
Ἄω, spiro.
Ἄϊω, audio.
Ἀηθίσσω, insuetus sum.
Ἀνδίζομαι, tædio afficior.
Οἰακίζω, guberno.
Οἰνίζω, vinum redoleo.
Οἰωνοσκοπέω, auguror.
Οἰστρέω, œstro concitor.
Οἴομαι, solus ago.
Οἰκουρέω, domum custodio.
Οἰμάω, impetuo ruo.
Οἰδάνω, tumeo.
Οἰμώζω, ploro.
Οἰνόω, in vinum verto.
Οἰνοχοέω, vinum infundo.
Φιλοσοφέω, philosophor.
Αὐτομολέω, sponte venio.
Δυστυχέω, infelix sum.
Εὐορκέω, sanctè juro.
Εὕδω & καθεύδω, dormio.
Ἀφρονέω, desipio.
Προσβάλλω, adjicio.
Ἀμφισβητέω, dubito.
Ἀπολαύω, fruor.
Ἀνορθόω, corrigo.
Ἀνέχομαι, tolero.
Διαιτάω, judico.
Ἐκδιαιτάω, luxuriosè vivo.
Ἐνοχλέω, turbo.
Παροινέω, debacchor.
Μελοποιέω, carmina modulor.
Ἐγγυάω, spondeo.
Ἀντιβολέω, occurro.
Ἐμπολάω, lucror.
Ὀνοματοποιέω, nomen fingo.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Penultima*.

Ἀείρω, excorio.
Ἀλέω, accipio.
Τρώγω, comedo.
Καίω, uro.
Παύω, sedo.
Βλέπω, aspicio.
Λέγω, dico.
Φλέγω, incendo. f. ξω.
Ἐνέγκω, fero.
Λείπω, linquo.
Φεύγω, fugio.
Ἀκέω, audio.
Σπείρω, sero.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Τύπτω, verbero.
Κάμνω, laboro.
Τίκτω, pario.
Τάσσω, ordino.
Φράζω, dico.
Ἄδω, cano.
Εὑρέω, invenio.
Μάρπτω, prehendo.
Τέρπω, delecto.
Τέρθω, vasto. f. τέρσω.
Δέρκω, video.
Δέπω, sono.
Βλάπτω, noceo.
Καλύπτω, tego.
Κρύπτω, abscondo.
Βάπτω, tingo.
Σκάπτω, fodio.
Ῥάπτω, suo.
Θάπτω, sepelio.
Τέμνω, seco.
Πλήσσω, percutio.
Σμύχω, uro. f. ξω, paullatim consumo (de igne latente sub cinere-bus, de tabe, moerore.)
Ψύχω, refrigero.
Λήγω, desino.
Φυλάσσω, custodio.
Φροντίζω, curo.
Φαίνω, luceo. intr. in lucem edo, ostendo.
Θάλλω, germino.
Κλάζω, frango.
Τρέπω, verto.
Πείθω, persuadeo.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Γράφω, scribo.
Ῥήσσω, frango. f. άξω, allido, collido. intr.
Ἔθω, consuesco. unus excepta parte. ἔθω, το Ψάλλω, cano.

Compounds of Εἰμὶ *Sum*.

Ἄπειμι, absum.
Ἔνειμι, insum.
Ἔπειμι, supersum.
Μέτειμι, intersum.
Σύνειμι, sum cum aliis.
Πρόσειμι, adsum.
Ὑπειμι, subsum.
Πάρειμι, adsum.

CONTRACTED or *Circumflex'd* Verbs.

Τιμάω, honoro.
Φιλέω, amo.
Χρυσόω, deauro.
Ἐάω, permitto.
Κοπιάω, laboro.
Γελάω, rideo.
Ἐράω, amo.
Δικάζω Δικάω, judico.
Διφάω, quæro.
Δράω, facio.
Θλάω, tundo.
Κλάω, frango.

Μάω,

Μάω & μιμάω, percupio.
Νάω, fluo. *f.* νᾶσω. scaturio.
Πάω, pollideo.
Σπάω, vello.
(Ταλάω,) ſuffero. πλάω, πλῆμι.
Φθάω, prævenio. φθάνω.
Φλάω, tundo. *Ion. pro* θλάω.
Πετ-άω, ἀννῦω, expando.
Δράω, διδράσκω, fugio.
Ἀλοάω, trituro. *f.* ήσω.
Ἀνιάω, contriſtor.
Ἀφιάω, contrecto.
Ἱλάω, propitius ſum.
Κνάω, ſcalpo. *f.* κνήσω.
Κρεμάω, ſuſpendo.
Μηκάω, mugio. μηκάομαι.
Πελάω, propinquo.
Πετάω, eſurio.
Πειράω, tento.
Περάω, tranſeo.
Ἀράομαι, imprecor.
Μαιρόμαι, fortior. adipiſcor.
Αἰδέω, pudefacio. αἰδέομαι, ήσομαι.
Αἰσχύνω. *f.* Αἰσχέω, dedecoro.
Ἀλέω, molo. *f.* έσω.
Ἀρκέω, ſufficio.
Ἐμέω, vomo.
Ἕω, induo.
Ζέω, ferveo.
Κέω, cubo.
Νικέω, rixor.
Ξέω, rado.
Ὀλέω, perdo.
Τελέω, perficio.
Τρέω, tremo.
Ἀμφι-έω, ἐννῦμι, induo.
Ἀρ έω, ἔσκω, placeo.
Αἰνέω, laudo.
Βδέω, pedo.
Κηδέω, curam gero.
Κορέω, ſatio.
Κοτέω, iraſcor. invideo.
Ποθέω, deſidero. *f.* έσω, ήσω.
Στερέω, privo. *f.* ήσω, έσω.
Φορέω, geſto.
Αἰδέομαι, veneror.
Ἀκέομαι, ſano.
Ἀχθέομαι, gravor.
Μαχέομαι, pugno.
Γαμέω, uxorem do, duco.
Πονέω, laboro.
Δέω, ligo. Καλέω, voco.
Θέω, curro.
Νέω, nato.
Πνέω, ſpiro.
Πλέω, navigo.
Ῥέω, fluo.
Χέω, fundo.
Ἀρόω, aro.
Ἐννύω, quatio.
Ὀμόω, juro. *f.* όμοῦμαι, *aor.* ὤμοσα.
Ὀνόω, vitupero.
Βόω, paſco.
Ἐνέπω, ἐνισπήσω, ῥήσταμαι, edo, comedo; *aor.* ἐνισπεῖν. Ἐνέομαι, ἐνίσσομαι, reprehendo.

VERBS of the *ſecond* Conjugation, *viz.* in μι.

Ἵστημι, ſtatuo.
Τίθημι, pono.
Δίδωμι, do.
Ἵημι, mitto.
Πίμπλημι, impleo.
Πίμπρημι, uro.
Φημί, dico.
Σβέννυμι, extinguo.
Ἀλωμι, capio.
Τέθνημι, morior.
Ἀκάχημαι, contriſtor.
Ἀλαλύκτημαι, inſanio.
Δίζημαι, quæro, exquiro.
Καλέω, voco. *Aeol.* καλείω.
Ὄνημι, fruor.
Ὁράω, videor.
Ὄνημι, juvo. *act.* ὀνίνημι.
Ἀλάλημαι, vagor.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

HETEROCLITES *in Conjugation.*

Δείκνυμι, oſtendo.
Ζεύγνυμι, jungo.
Κεράννυμι, miſceo.
Δῦμι, ſubeo.
Κλῦμι, audio.
Φῦμι, naſcor.
Γηράσκω, ſeneſco.
Ἀρέσκω, placeo.
Βόσκω, paſco.
Μεθύσκω, inebrio.
Διδράσκω, effugio.
Θνήσκω, morior.
Ἀλδήσκω, augeo.
Βρώσκω, comedo.
Εὑρίσκω, invenio.
Γαμίσκω, nuptum do.
Στερίσκω, privo.
Ἀλίσκω, capio.
Γινώσκω, cognoſco.
Πιπράσκω, venundo.
Τρώσκω, vulnero.
Ἀλύσκω, anxius ſum.
Ἱλάσκομαι, placeo.

DEFECTIVES.

Ἄγαμαι, miror.
Ἄγνυμι, frango.
Αἰσθάνομαι, ſentio.
Ἀλέξω, arceo.
Ἁλίσκομαι, capior.
Ἁμαρτάνω, pecco.
Ἀπεχθάνομαι, odio ſum.
Ἄχθομαι, ægrè fero.
Αὐξάνω, augeo.
Βαίνω, eo.
Βλαστάνω, germino.
Βούλομαι, volo.
Γίνομαι, fio.
Γιγνώσκω, noſco.
Δαίω, ſcio.
Δάκνω, mordeo.
Δέομαι, egeo.
Διδάσκω, doceo.
Δοκέω, exiſtimo.
Δύναμαι, poſſum.
Εἶπα, dixi.
Ἐλαύνω, abigo.
Ἔ , venio.
Ἔρομαι, rogo.
Ζωννύω, υμι, cingo.
Θέλω, volo.
Πίνω, bibo.
Πυνθάνομαι, ſciſcitor.
Ἱκνέομαι, pervenio.
Λανθάνω, lateo.
Μανθάνω, diſco.
Μάχομαι, pugno.
Μιμνήσκω, recordor.
Μίγνυμι, miſceo.
Οἴχομαι, abeo.
Οἶμαι, puto.
Ὀμνύω, υμι, juro.
Ὀλλύω, υμι, perdo.
Πήγνυμι, υμι, figo.
Ῥώννυμι,

Ῥωννύω, υμι, valeo.
Σπένδω, libo.
Στρωννύω, υμι, sterno.
i.q. στρωτανύω, extendo. *mecl.* progredior &c. magnis passibus, eitro.

ANOMALIA.

Ἀνοίγω, aperio.
Βάλλω, jacio.
Γαμέω, duco uxorem.
Εἴδω, scio.
Ἔχω, habeo.
Θάπτω, sepelio.
Θνήσκω, morior.
Κάμνω, laboro.
Λαγχάνω, sortior.
Λαμβάνω, accipio.
Ὁράω, video.
Πάσχω, patior.
Ἄγω, ago.
Ἄδω, cano.
Ἄδω, placeo.
Αἱρέω, capio.
Ἀκούω, audio.
Ἀνώγω, jubeo.
Βιόω, vivo.
Ἐρώσκω, comedo.
Δείδω, metuo.
Ἐάω, sino.
Ἐγείρω, excito.
Ἐγρηγορέω, vigilo.
Ἔδω, edo.
Εἴδω, scio.
Εἴκω, similis sum.
Εἶμι, eo.
Εἵμαι, indutus sum.
Ἐρῶ and ἐρέω, dico.
Ἔννυμι, induo.
Ζάω, vivo.
Ζέννυμι, fervefacio.
Ἥκω, pertineo.
Ἧμαι, sedeo.
Ἴημι, vado.
Ἴημι, mitto.
Ἴημι, desidero.
ἁμαι Ἵπτημι, volo. *f.* πτήσομαι, *imperf.* ἐπτάμην.
Ἴσημι, scio.
Καίω, uro.
Κεῖμαι, jaceo.
Κέλομαι, hortor.
Κλάζω, clamo.
Κράζω, clamo.
Κτείνω, occido.
Μαρτύρομαι, testor.
Μέλλω, futurus sum.
Ναίω, habito.
Νεύω, nuo.
Οἰκτείρω, misereor.
Ὄνημι and ὀνίνημι, juvo.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Πίσσω, πέπτω, coquo.
Πίπτω, cado.
Πλήσσω, percutio.
Ῥέζω, facio.
Ῥήγνυμι, frango.
Σβέννυμι, extinguo.
Τέμνω, scindo.
Τίκτω, pario.
Τρέχω, curro.
Τρώγω, comedo.
Τυγχάνω, sum.
Ὑπισχνέομαι, promitto.
Φέρω, fero.
Χαίρω, gaudeo.
Χαίνω, dehisco.
Ὠθέω and ὤθω, pello.

REDUNDANTS.

ἀνομαι.
Κραυγ-άζω, άνω, clamo.
Κον-ίω, ίζω, pulvere impleo.
Κυ-ω, ζω, rodo.
Φθι-ω, νω, corrumpo.
Ἀρτ-ύω, νω, apparo.
Ξυρ-άω, έω, rado.
Κνισσ-άω, όω, nidore inficio.
Πιλ-έω, όω, constipo.
Κεντάω, έω, όω, stimulo.
Πειρ-άζω, άω, tento.
Πολεμ-ίζω, έω, bellum gero.
Πικρ-αίνω, όω, amarum reddo.
Βαρ-ύνω, έω, gravo.
Πιμπλ-άνω, ημι, impleo.
Κιν-έω, υμι, moveo. μίνυμαι, *ap. pass. al. mecl.* προπίνομαι, *movear agitor.*
Γράφω, scribo.
Κλαίω, fleo.
Παίω, ferio.
Τύπτω, verbero.

COMPOUNDED Verbs.

Ἀποτείνω, extendo.
Ἀμορρίπτω, abjicio.
Ὑπακούω, obedio.
Προακούω, ante-audio.
Περιέχω, complector.
Ἀμφιέννυμι, circumvestio.
Ἀμφιζάνω, circumsedeo.
Ἀφαιρέομαι, aufero. αἱρέω *quacro; exprito, litigo.*
Ἐμβάλλω, injicio.
Ἐγκαλύπτω, tego.
Ἐλλάμπω, intus illumino.
Συσσύρω, undequaque traho.
Συῤῥάπτω, consuo.
Συστέλλω, contraho.
Συζητέω, confero. *unfacnum* Ἐκβάλλω, ejicio.
Ἀνατανύω, in altum traho.
Ἀντιβάλλω, contrajicio confero.
Ἀποβάλλω, abjicio.
Ἀναβάλλω, retrojicio.
Διαβάλλω, trajicio.
Καταβάλλω, dejicio.
Προσβάλλω, adjicio.
Παραβάλλω, objicio.
Προβάλλω, projicio.
Ὑποβάλλω, subjicio.
Ἐμβάλλω, Ἐπιβάλλω, Εἰσβάλλω, } injicio.
Ἀμφιβάλλω, Περιβάλλω, } circumjicio.
Συμβάλλω, conjicio.
Ὑπερβάλλω, superjicio.
Μεταβάλλω, transmuto.
Λαμβάνω, capio.
Καταλαμβάνω, comprehendo.
Προκαταλαμβάνω, præoccupo.
Ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, contra-præoccupo tenaciter.

IMPERSONAL Verbs.

Συμβαίνει, contingit.
Ἀρέσκει, placet.
Ἀπαρέσκει, displicet.
Συναρέσκει, complacet.
Ἀπόδει, deficit, deest, *vel* opus est.

Ἐνδεῖ, Καλαδεῖ, Προσδεῖ, } deficit, deest, *vel* opus eſt.
Δοκεῖ, videtur.
Μεταδοκεῖ, contrà videtur.
Συνδοκεῖ, ſimul videtur.
Ἐξχωρεῖ, licet, locus eſt.
Εἵμαρται, in fatis eſt.

Ἔοικε, par eſt.
Ἐπέοικε, Προσέοικε, } videtur, *vel* par eſt.
Ἀπέοικε, non par eſt.
Μέλει, curæ eſt.
Μεταμέλει, pœnitet.
Πρέπει, decet.
Ὑπάρχει, licet, *or* neceſsè eſt. ὑπάρχον, quum esset occasio.
τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, bona, facultates.

Ὗει, pluit.
Ἐφύσι, impluit.
Φιλεῖ, ſolet.
Χρὴ, oportet.
Ἀπόχρη, ſufficit.
Βροντᾷ, tonat.
Ἀστράπτει, fulgurat.
Νίφει, ningit.

PARTICIPLES, ADVERBS, and CONJUNCTIONS were interpreted, when treated of in the *Grammar*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Theſe have a GENITIVE.

Ἀντὶ, pro, *contra, propter.*
Ἀπὸ, à, ab, *ex, de.*
Ἐκ, ἐχ, *or* ἐξ, è, ex.
Πρὸ, præ, ante, *pro.*

Theſe have a DATIVE.

Ἐν, in, inter, *apud, prope, per.*
Σὺν, cum, *præter, poſt.*

This has an ACCUSATIVE.

Εἰς, ad, in, *erga, verſùs, ſuper, intra, circa.*

Theſe have GEN. DAT. and ACC.

Παρὰ, à, apud, contra, *propè, trans.*
Ἐπὶ, ſuper, in, ad, *propter, contra.*
Ὑπὲρ, ſuper, pro, *ſupra, præter.*
Ἀμφὶ, de, circum, pro.
Ἀνὰ, per, cum, *circiter, circum.*
Κατὰ, contra, ſecundùm, *adverſùs, de.*
Περὶ, de, circum, *propter.*
Μετὰ, cum, poſt, *in.*
Πρὸς, ad, apud, penès, à.
Ὑπὸ, ſub, ſubter, *ab, ad,* &c.

This hath a GENITIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

Διὰ, per, propter, *ob.*

AN APPENDIX, OR TREATISE of the DIALECTS in the *Greek Tongue.*

Dialectos *piaculum eſſet prætermittere, quando ſine illis nec* Poetas, *nec* Hiſtoriarum, *nec* Artium & Sapientiæ Principes *intelligas.*
VERWEY.

BY DIALECTS are here meant, *The Various Forms of Pronunciation peculiar to ſeveral Sorts of People ſpeaking one and the ſame Language.* For as in *Great-Britain* the Inhabitants of the Eaſtern, Weſtern, Northern, and Southern Parts, tho' they all talk *Engliſh*, yet differ from each other in pronouncing it: So in ancient *Greece*, which comprehended Part of *Europe*, Part of *Aſia*, and ſeveral Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, the Inhabitants of thoſe ſeveral Parts, tho' they all ſpoke *Greek*, yet had they divers *Dialects* or Forms of Pronunciation differing from each other; the Chief of which, beſides the *Common Language*, were *Four*, each having been made uſe of by Authors of Note, *viz.* The

ATTIC, IONIC, DORIC, and ÆOLIC.

Some add the *Beotic*, but that has but few Peculiarities. The *Poetic* Dialect is a Mixture of all. And the inſpired Penmen,

Penmen, tho' in general they wrote the *New Teſtament* in the Common Language, yet frequently make uſe of moſt of the *Dialects* beſides *Hebraiſms* and *Latiniſms*.

Strabo writes, that properly there are but two Principal Dialects, the *Ionic* and *Doric*. For the *Æolic* in many Reſpects agrees with the *Doric*, and ſo doth the *Ionic* with the *Attic*; the *Ionians* have formerly been a Colony ſent from *Attica* into *Aſia*.

§. 1. *Of the* ATTIC DIALECT,

THE ATTIC DIALECT was reckon'd the Politeſt, as being peculiar to the Inhabitants of *Athens* and their Neighbours, and made uſe of by *Iſocrates*, *Xenophon*, *Plato*, *Æſchines*, *Thucydides*, *Demoſthenes*, *Lucian*, and moſt other Orators and Hiſtorians; among the more Modern, by *Philoſtratus*, St. *Baſil*, and moſt of the *Fathers*; and of the *Poets*, by *Euripides*, *Ariſtophanes*, and others. Hence the more *Atticiſms* an Author makes uſe of, the more elegant is his Language reckon'd. The chief Proprieties of which *Dialects* are as follow——

I. The *Attics* love Contractions. Either in the ſame Word; as, Τεῖχος, φιλῶ, ἠρῴνη, πλέων, for τείχεος, φιλέω, ἠρωίνη, πλείων; and Μείζως from the *Ionic* μείζοας, μείζοας, from the *Common* μείζονες, μείζονας. *See the Declenſion of Comparatives in* ων. Or in different Words, by *Craſis* or *Apoſtrophe*; as, ἐμοὶ δόκει for ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, *mihi videbatur*; τώλγεος for τῷ ἄλγεος, *doloris*; τἀμὰ for τὰ ἐμὰ, *mea*; ὅπῃ ἐστι, *ubi eſt*; τῇ ἀγορᾷ for τῇ ἀγορᾷ, *foro*; ὦ ἄναξ for ὦ ἄναξ, *O Rex*; τἄμπαλιν for τὸ ἔμπαλιν, *contra*. See §. 4. *Orthography*.

II. They likewiſe change σ into ξ, ρ, or τ; as, ξυνετὸς, θαῤῥεῖν, τήμερον, θάλατλα, for ζυνετὸς, θαρσεῖν, ζῆμερον, θάλᾳασσα, *intelligens*, *confidere*, *hodie*, *mare*. But in Preterperfect Paſſives they'll have σ for μ; as, μεμάρασμαι for μεμάραμμαι.

III. In Nouns they change α into ε, and ο into ω; as, λεὼς for λαὸς, *populus*. Alſo ὄφεως, βασιλέως for ὄφιος, βασιλέος, *ſerpentis*, *regis*. See *Notes on Declenſions*.

IV. They uſe theſe Syllabic Adjections, ϰν and γε; as, ϰκὶν *non*, ἤμενϰν *minimè verò*; ἔγωγε *ego*, ζύγε *tu*, throughout all Caſes. Their *Poets* uſe θεν; as, ἐμέοθεν, ἐμεθεν, *mei*, for the *Ionic* ἐμέο; σέοθεν, σέθεν, *tui*; ἕοθεν, ἕθεν, *ſui*. The *Attics* often add ι to ſome Pronouns and Adverbs; as, ἐκεῖνοσι, ὅτοσι, *ille*, for ἐκεῖνος, ὅτος; τουτοῖ *illius*, τουτοῖν *illum*; τουτοὶ and τουτὶ *illud*; ταυτι for ταῦτα, *illa*;

illa; ὁδὶ, ἥδ᾽, τοδὶ, for ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *hic, hæc, hoc*; νυνὶ, ἐχὶ, ἔτωσὶ, for νῦν, ἐκ, ἔτως, *nunc, non, taliter*.

V. In Verbs, in the Pluperfect Indicative they change ει into ε; as, ἐτετύφεισαν for ἐτετύφειμεν: And in the Singular they say, ἐτετύφη *verberaveram, verberaverat*, for the *Ionic* ἐτετύφεα, ἐτετύφεε for ἐτετύφειν, ἐτετύφει. — In Polysyllable Futures ισω, ασω, εσω, they often reject ο; as, from νομίζω *puto*, νομίσω, *Atticè* νομιῶ *putabo*; ἐξελάω, ἐξελάσω, *Atticè* ἐξελ-ῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ, &c. — In the Syllabic Augment of Verbs, they often change ε into η, and λε and με into ει; as, ἤμελλον for ἔμελλον *debebam*; εἴληφα, εἵμαρμαι, for λέληφα, μέμαρμαι, *sumpsi, sortitus sum*; and often reject the firſt Conſonant; as, ἐβλάστηκεν for βεβλάστηκεν, &c. In the Temporal Augment, they put ε before ω, and ſometimes before ο, ϐ, ει, η; as, ὁράω *video*, ὦρων, *Atticè* ἐώρων, ἑώρων; they diſſolve η into εα; as, ἄλω, Aor. 1. ἔαξα for ἦξα; they change ει into η; as, ἤκαζον for εἴκαζον *aſſimilabam*; they ſometimes prefix the two firſt Letters of the Preſent to the Augment of Verbs beginning with α, ο, ε; as, ἀγείρω *congrego*, ἠγέρκα, *Atticè* ἀγήγερκα, Pluperf. ἠγηγέρκειν, &c. — In Imperatives, for -έτωσαν and -άτωσαν they uſe όντων and άντων; as, τυπτόντων, τυψάντων, for τυπτέτωσαν, τυψάτωσαν: In the Paſſive and Middle -ων for ωσαν; as, τυπτέσθων, τυψάσθων, for τυπτέσθωσαν, τυψάσθωσαν. — In Optatives the *Attics* uſe the ſecond and third Perſon Singular of the Aoriſtus *Æolicus* Τύψει-α, ας, ε, αν: And in other Tenſes after a contracted Syllable they change μι into ην; as, φιλοῖμι, οῖς, οῖ, *Atticè* φιλοίην, ης, η, &c. or contracted *Atticè* and *Doricè*, φιλῴην, ης, &c. — For ἐστὶ *eſt* they have often ἔνι, &c.

VI. Perhaps it may not be ſo proper to ſay the *Attics* change λ into γ or ρ, σ into ϑ, and γ into β, &c. as in μόλις, μόγις; κλίϐανος, κρίϐανος; δυσμὰς, δυθμὰς; γλήχον, βλήχον, &c. as to call them *Redundants*.

Note 1. The *Attics* ſeem to borrow of the *Ionians*, when they ſay τὲς βασιλέας for βασιλεῖς, *Regis*. And the *Ionians* of the *Attics*, when they ſay τὸ ὐλάχιϛον for τὸ ἐλάχιϛον *minimum*. And the *Dorians* of the *Attics*, when they ſay κήφα for καὶ ἔφη ϕ *inquit*; and ὠ ᾽πόλος for ὁ αἰπόλος *caprarius*, &c.

Note 2. Before a Lad enters into any of the *Authors* above-mention'd as Writers in this *Dialect*, he ought diligently to peruſe the Obſervations here made; that he may be enabled by the *Maſter*'s Aſſiſtance, as he paſſes through them, to remark theſe, and all other *Atticiſms*. The ſame may be ſaid of the other *Dialects*.

§. 2. *Of the* IONIC DIALECT.

THE IONIC DIALECT was peculiar to the Grecian Colonies in *Aſia*, and the Iſlands adjacent; and particularly made uſe of by *Herodotus* and *Hippocrates*; and among the Poets, by *Homer*, *Heſiod*, *Theognis*, and others: But obſerve that theſe Poets, *Homer* eſpecially, beſides this often make uſe of all the *Dialects*, either on the account of indulging their Poetical Flights, or becauſe they had

had been converſant, as it is thought, in all the Parts of *Greece*. The chief Proprieties of the *Ionic Dialect* are—

I. The *Ionians*, contrary to the *Attics*, reſolve Syllables by rejecting all Contractions, and dividing Diphthongs; as, Δημοσθένεος; φιλέω, φιλέεις, φιλέει, &c. —Thus they inſert a Vowel to make two Syllables of one; as, ἀδελφεὸς *frater*, εὐμαρὲς *facile*, τετέω *hujus*, θεχς, ςέης, for θῆς, ςῆς, of τίθημι ἵςημι, &c. In the Genitive of the firſt Declenſion they uſe εω for ᾳ, and εων for ων, in the Accuſative Plural εας for ας, and in Pronouns ες for ις; as, Αἰνείεω, μεσέων, αἰνείεας, ἠμέες, for Αἰνείᾳ, μεσῶν, αἰνείας, ἡμεῖς. In Aoriſts and Futures they inſert ε; as, τυπέω, τυπέεις, τυπέει. —They turn α long into αε, and η into αιη; as, ἄεθλος, ἀναγκαίη, for ἆθλος, ἀνάγκη, *certamen*, *neceſſitas*. —In Diphthongs they turn ει and ᾳ into ηϊ, and αυ into ωϋ, eſpecially in Pronouns; as, ἀληθηίη, ῥηίδιος, θώυμα, ὠὐτὸς, for ἀλῆθεια, ῥᾳδίως, θαῦμα, αὐτὸς, *veritas*, *facilis*, *miraculum*, *ipſe*. And ſometimes ω into αοι; as, ἀοιδὴ for ᾠδὴ *hymnus*.

II. In Genitives of the ſecond they uſe οιο for ου, and οιϊν for οιν; as, λόγοιο for λόγου, and λόγοιϊν for λόγοιν. To Datives in οις and αις they add ι; as, μέσοισι *Ionicè*, or μέσαισι, λόγοισι, for μέσαις, λόγοις, alſo *Doricè*.—Nouns of the third in ις and ι make their *Ionic* Genitive in ιος, &c. as, ὄφις, ὄφιος, ὄφιϊ, ὄφι: Plural, ὄφιες, ὄφις, ὀφίων, ὄφισι, ὄφιας, ὄφις; which ιος *Atticè & communiter* is chang'd into εως; as, Gen. ὄφεως, D. ὄφεϊ, ὄφει: Plural, ὄφεες ὄφεις, ὀφίων, ὄφεσι, ὄφεας ὄφεις.—Nouns in ευς make their *Ionic* Genitive in εος or ηος; as, βασιλεὺς, βασιλέος or ῆος, βασιλέι or ῆι; Dat. Plu. βασιλεῦσι and ῆσι *Ionicè & Poeticè*: But *Atticè & cummuniter* εος is turn'd into έως; as, Gen. βασιλέως. —Feminines in ω and ως have their *Ionic* Accuſative in ων for οα, ω; as, Αἰδὼς *pudor*, αἰδῶν *Ionicè*, and αἰδῶν *Æolicè* for αἰδόα, ώ.—Neuters in ας and ρας change their penultimate εα into ε; as, κέρεα κέραα: Alſo τέσσερες for τέσσαρες *quatuor*, &c.

III. They cut off a Conſonant in the Middle of a Word; as, Κρέας for κρέατος *carnis*. Hence may we account for theſe Perſons in Verbs, which ſeem irregular, *viz.*

Atticè *and* Common.	Ionicè.	Anciently.
Τύπτῃ *verberaris*.	Τύπτεαι.	Τύπτεσαι.
Τύπτῃ *verbereris*.	Τύπτηαι.	Τύπτησαι.
Ἐτύπτε *verberabaris*.	Ἐτύπτεο.	Ἐτύπτεσο.
Τύπτε *verberator*.	Τύπτεο.	Τύπτεσο.
Ἔτυψω *verberâſſi*. Aor. 1. M.	Ἔτυψαο.	Ἔτυψασω.
Τύπῃ *verberabis*. Fut. 2. M.	Τυπέαι.	Τυπέσαι.

IV. They change α and ſometimes ε into η; as, Ζοφίη, πρηὺς, τιτὴν, for Ζοφία, πραὺς, τιτὰν; and θηέομαι for θεάομαι or θεέομαι, *ſpecto*. Verbs in αω change α into ε; as, ἐςεατε for ἐςάατε, and χρέεται for χράεται *utitur*; and χρεώμενος for χραόμενος, χρώμενος, *utens*. ——— They put κ for π; as, κῶς for πῶς, *quomodo*. ——— They put *Tenues* for *Aſpirates*; as, ἐποράᾶν for ἐφοράᾶν, *inſpicere*. ——— In Verbs, ον before το is chang'd into εα; as, ἐτυπτέατο or τυπτέατο for ἐτύπτοντο, *verberabantur*: Elſewhere ον or ν is turned into α; as, ἡγέαται for ἡγέονται, τιθέαται for τίθενται, ἐτιθέατο for ἐτίθεντο; τυπτοίατο for τύπτοιντο.———Hence too the *Ionians* form the third Perſon Plural of the Perfect Paſſive and Pluperfect, from the third Singular, by inſerting α before ται and το; as, from κέκριται and ἐκέκριτο are form'd κεκρίαται, ἐκεκρίατο *Ionicè* for κέκρινται or κεκριμένοι εἰσί, *judicati ſunt*, and ἐκέκριντο

το or κεκριμένοι ἦσαν *judicati erant*. But obſerve, that if the Penultima of the third Singular be long, they ſhorten it, and change the *Tenuis* into an *Aſpirate*; as, from τέτυπται comes τετύφαται *Ionicè*, for τετυμμένοι εἰσί, *verberati ſunt*: And if σ comes before ται 'tis turn'd into the Characteriſtic of the 2. Fut. Active; as, from πέπλησαι comes πεπλήσθαται for πεπλησμένοι εἰσί, *impleti ſunt*, &c.

V. The third Perſon ſingular of the Imperfect, and both Aoriſts Active, are form'd *Ionicè* of the ſecond Perſon, by adding κε and rejecting the Augment; as, τύπτεσκε for ἔτυπτε, *verberabat*; τύψασκε for ἔτυψε, *verberavit*: But the ſubjunctive Vowel of Diphthongs in Contracted Verbs is taken away; as, ποίεσκε for ἐποίει, *faciebat*: And in Verbs in μι the long Vowel is chang'd into its ſhort one; as, τίθεσκε for ἐτίθη, *ponebat*. The *Poets* from this take the Liberty of thus forming three Perſons Singular, and the third Perſon Plural; Τύπτεσκον, ες, ε, ον; τύψασκον, ες, ε, -ασκον: And ſometimes in the Paſſive, τυπτεσκόμην, τυπτέσκεο, τυπτέσκετο, τυπτέσκοντο.

VI. They ſometimes inſert and ſometimes take out of the Middle of a Word; as, πολὺς, ϛεινὸς, εἶος, ποία, for πολὺς, ϛενὸς, ἕως, πόα, *multus, anguſtus, quoad, herba*: And on the contrary, ἱρὸς, ἀπόδεξις, θήλεα, μέζων, for ἱερὸς, ἀποδείξις, θήλεια, μείζων, *ſanctus, demonſtratio, fœmina, major*.—The Vowel ε *Ionicè* and *Poeticè* ſometimes ſuffers *Aphæreſis*, and ſometimes *Protheſis*; as, κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος; and contrary ἕεις, ἑείκοσι, ἑών, for εἷς, εἴκοσι, ὤν, *unus, viginti, exiſtens*.—In Verbs the *Ionians* and *Poets* often reject the uſual Augment; as, τύπτε, ἄκουσε, δέχθαι, for ἔτυπτε, ἤκουσε, δεδέχθαι: Alſo λέλυτο, κεκάρκειν, τετυφεσαν, for ἐλέλυντο, ἐκεκάρκειν, ἐτετύφεισαν. And on the contrary they often prefix an unuſual Augment, eſpecially to Aor. 2. and Future 1. and ſometimes to the Preſent, &c. as, κέκαμον for ἔκαμον, *laborabam*; πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *perſuadebo*; κέκλυθι for κλῦθι, *audi*.

Note 1. The *Ionians* love the Concourſe of Vowels; as, ἐπαλινέειν ϛφίσι αἶγας, *adducere ipſis capras*. Herodot. Where the Common and *Attic* Dialect would have been ἐπαλινεῖν ϛοίσιν αἶγας. Nay the *Attics* ſometimes add ν when a Conſonant follows; as, ἐπαγινεῖν ϛοίσιν πολλὰς αἶγας. The *Ionians* frequently uſe the prepoſitive for the ſubjunctive Article; as, *cæteris præcepit quibus imperabat*, τοῖσι ἄλλοισι προεῖπε, τῶν ἦρχε for ὧν ἦρχε. Herodot.

Note 2. Theſe *Ionic* Contractions look like *Atticiſms*; viz. κρέα, πλεῦν, ποιεῦσι, νοίσατο, παραβώσας, θῶσαι, ϛῆθος, for κρέαα, πλέον, ποιέουσι, νοήσατο, παραβοήσας, θέασαι, ϛέρεος, *carnes, plus, faciunt, cogitavit, acclamâſti, ſpectare, ſpecûs*, &c.

§. 3. *Of the* DORIC DIALECT.

THE DORIC DIALECT was peculiar to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Argives*, and the Inhabitants of *Epire*, *Sicily*, *Magna Græcia*, and moſt of the Weſtern Parts of *Greece*; and principally made uſe of by *Archimedes*, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras* and his Followers; and among the *Poets*

by *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moſchus*, *Simmias Rhodius*, and others. *Sophocles* likewiſe to raiſe the Dignity of the Buſkin, frequently admits it in his *Tragedies*. The chief Proprieties of it are ——

I. The *Dorians* ſpeak *broad*, and uſe their beloved α for η, ε, ω, and ο, thus —— For η often; as, τιμὰ, φάμα, κᾶρυξ, φιλάσω, ἐλοίμαν, ἀμεῖς, for τιμὴ, φήμη, κήρυξ, φιλήσω, ἐλοίμην, ἡμεῖς, *honor*, *fama*, *præco*, *amabo*, *elegerim*, *nos*. —— For ε often; as, μέγαθος, τάμνω, for μέγεθος, τέμνω; this is common to both *Dorians* and *Attics*: Hence the *Dorians* uſe αι for ει; as, φθαίρω for φθείρω; and α for ει; as, κλάσω, κλαὶξ, μάσσον, for κλείσω, κλεὶς, μείζων, *claudo*, *clavis*, *major*. They uſe α for ω; as, τιμαῖν, Ποσειδᾶν, πρᾶτος, for τιμῶν, Ποσειδῶν, πρῶτος, *honorum*, *Neptunus*, *primus*.——For ο; as, εἴκατι, ὅσσα, for εἴκοσι, ὅσσα, *viginti*, *quæcunque*: Hence they uſe α for ου in the Genitives of the firſt; as, αἰνεία for αἰνείου.

II. But elſewhere they change ου otherwiſe, *viz.* ου not contracted is chang'd into ω; as, ὠρανὸς, λόγω, for οὐρανὸς, λόγου, *cælum*, *ſermonis*: But ους the Accuſative into ως or ος; as, λόγως or λόγος for λόγους, *ſermones*.——If ου is contracted 'tis chang'd into ευ; as, Δημοσθ-ένεος *Ionicè*, -ένης *Atticè*, -ένευς *Doricè*: Alſo ἐτύπτου, ἐτύπτω, ἐτύπτευ; ὀρχέονται, ὀρχῶνται, ὀρχεῦνται. —— In Participles Feminine, ου is turn'd into οι; as, τύπτουσα: ποιέουσα, γελάουσα, for τύπτουσα, ποιέουσα, γελάουσα; whence γελοῦσα, *per Syncopen*, for γελάουσα.

III. They change αυ into ω; as, ὦλαξ or ὦλξ for αὖλαξ, *ſulcus*.——And ην the Accuſative Feminine of the firſt into ας; as, Καλὰς for καλὴν, *pulchram*. ——And εος the Genitive of the third into ευς; as, πόλευς for πόλεος; βασιλεῦς (βασίλευς *Æolicè*) for βασιλέος.—— The *Dorians* in Nouns change εα, and in Verbs αε, αει, into η; as, κρῆς, γελῆς, ἐγέλης, for κρέας, γελάεις, ἐγέλαες, *caro*, *rides*, *ridebas*; which the *Attics* ſometimes imitate.

IV. In the ſecond and third Perſon Singular of Verbs they have ες, ε, for εις, ει, (ης, η, *Æolicè*); as, τύπτες, τύπτε, for τύπτεις, τύπτει: In the firſt Plural μες for μεν, and μεσθα for μεθα; as, τύπτομες, τυπτόμεσθα, for τύπτομεν, τυπτόμεθα: In the third Plural ντι for σι, cutting off the ſubjunctive Vowel; as, τύπτοντι, τύπτωντι, τυπεῦντι, τετύφαντι, for τύπτουσι, τύπτωσι, τυπεῦσι, τετύφασι, *verberant*, *verberent*, *verberabunt*, *verberaverunt*.

V. In Infinitives the *Dorians* uſe -εν or ῆν (ην *Æolicè*) for ειν; as, τύπτεν, κοσμῆν, for τύπτειν, κοσμεῖν (*Æolicè* τύπτην, κόσμεν).—— The *Dorians* likewiſe and *Ionians* change -ειν, έναι, and εἶναι into -εμεν, and ηναι into -ῆμεν, and -άναι into -άμεν, and ᾶν into όμεν: To which Endings in μεν the *Doric* and *Attic* Poets add αι; as,

Common.	Ionicè & Doricè.	Atticè & Doricè.
Τύπτειν ——	τυπτέμεν. ——	τυπτέμεναι.
τετυφέναι ——	τετυφέμεν ——	τετυφέμεναι.
τυφθῆναι ——	τυφθῆμεν ——	τυφθήμεναι.
ἰσάναι ——	ἰσάμεν ——	ἰσάμεναι.
χρυσοῦν ——	χρυσόμεν ——	χρυσόμεναι.
εἶναι ——	ἔμεν ——	ἔμεναι.

VI. The

VI. The *Dorians* ſometimes put

Note. In the *Doric Dialect* the Future 1. is circumflex'd as well as the Future 2. as, τυψῶ, εῖς, εῖ, &c. Τυψοῦμαι, ῆ, ῖται, &c. *verberabo:* Κισοῦμαι for κείσομαι, *jacebo.* Alſo ϖαντῶς, αὐτοματῶς, for ϖάντως, αὐτομάτως, *omnino, ſponte.*

§. 4. *Of the* Æolic Dialect.

THE ÆOLIC DIALECT was uſed by the *Leſbians*, *Bœotians*, and the Inhabitants of *Æolis* a Colony ſettled in *Aſia*. The chief Authors that have interſpers'd it in their Writings are *Alcæus* and *Sappho*. The Proprieties of it are ———

I. The *Æolians* change α into αι; as, ἔδραις, μέλαις, τύψαις, for ἕδρας, μέλας, τύψας, *ſedes, niger, verberans.* They take in the ſubſcrib'd Iota in contracted Verbs; as, ϖειναῖς for ϖεινᾶς, ϖειναῖ for ϖεινᾷ from ϖεινάω, *eſurio.*

II. They often put β before ρ; as, βρόδον for ῥόδον, *roſa:* Hence perhaps is the *Poetic* ἤμβροτον for ἥμαρτον, Aor. 2. of ἁμαρτάνω, *pecco.*——They change μμ into ππ; as, ὄππατα for ὄμματα, *oculi.* And δ into θ; as, οὐθεὶς for οὐδεὶς, *nullus.* They caſt away μ in ἰά for μία, *una.* They double ρ after ε for ει; as, χέῤῥες for χεῖρες, *manus.*

III. The *Æolians* have the Conſonant F, called *Digamma*, peculiar to themſelves; as, ὄϜις, ὠϜόν, for ὄϊς, ὠόν, whence *ovis, ovum.* For the *Æolic Tongue is Mother of the Latin.* ——They alſo change ευς into υς; as, Ἀχίλλυς, Lat. *Achilles*, for Ἀχιλλεύς.

IV. They have many Things in common with the *Dorians*; as, φάμα for φήμη, and the like. ——— To the *Doric* Genitive of the firſt after α they put ος; as, Αἰνείαο *Æolicè* for Αἰνέα *Doricè*, for Gen. Αἰνείας: And ω before ν in the Plural; as, τιμάων *Æolicè* for τιμᾶν *Doricè*, for Gen. τιμῶν.——— In the Genitive and Accuſative of Feminines in ω and ως, they change ᾱ

in ο ω; as, Gen. αἰδῶς for αἰδῦς; Acc. αἰδῶν for αἰδῆν *Ionicè*, for αἰδὼ, *communiter*.

V. In Verbs, to ſecond Perſons they often add θα; as, ἔλθησθα for ἔλθῃς. — After Liquids in Futures they inſert σ; as, ψάλσω for ψαλῶ, Cπέρσω for Cπερῶ.——Infinitives in ᾶν they change into αῖς, and ᾶν into οῖς; as, γελαῖς, ὑψοῖς, for γελᾶν, ὑψᾶν, *ridere, exaltare*.——They change Participles in ως into ων; as, τετύφων, οντος, for τετυφὼς, ὁτος.——In the Preterperfect Infinitive they change α into ο; as, μέμορθαι for μεμάρθαι, from μείρω, *divido* — They change ω contracted of αω into α; as, χαλᾶσι for χαλῶσι, of χαλάω: γελᾶν *ridens* for γελῶν, alſo *Doricè*.——They change νμι into αιμι, of αω, and into εμμι, of εω; as, γέλαιμι, αις, &c. for γέλνμι, νς, &c. of γελάω; and τίθεμμι for τίθνμι, of τιθέω.——They change the ſhort Vowel of Verbs in μι into its long one; as, τίθητον for τίθετον, ἐτιθήμην for ἐτιθέμην, τίθητι for τίθετι, ἵϛηθι for ἵϛαθι, δίδωθι for δίδοθι.

VI. They chuſe rather a *Spiritus Tenuis* than an *Aſper*; as, ὔμμιν for ὑμῖν, *vobis*. And oftentimes retract their Accent; as, ποτάμος, καλος, for ποταμός, καλός.

§. 5. *Of the* BÆOTIC *and* POETIC DIALECTS,

I. THE BÆOTIANS, beſides what they have in common with the *Æolians*, in the Terminations of Verbs, change -ασι into αν; as, τέτυφαν for τετύφασι. —— The Imperfect and both Aoriſts of Verbs in ω, change -ον into οσαν, and -αν into ασαν; as, ἐτύπτοσαν, ἐτύποσαν, ἐτύψασαν, for ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπον, ἔτυψαν, *verberabunt, verberaverunt*. But in Paſſive Aoriſts, and the Imperfect and Aoriſts Active of Verbs in μι, they change -σαν into ν, and turn the long Vowel into its ſhort one; as, ἔτυφθεν, ἔτυπεν, ἔτιθεν, ἔδιδον, ἔφυν, for ἐτύφθησαν, ἐτύπησαν, ἐτίθεσαν, ἐδίδοσαν, ἔφυσαν: And ἔταν for ἔφησαν, *dixerunt*, from φάω.——They alſo put ει for η; as, τίθειμι for τίθημι; whence τέθεικα for τέθηκα.

II. The POETS, beſides the Uſe of *all the Dialects*, aſſume this Propriety to themſelves, *viz.*

1. They make Nouns ἀndeclinable in all Caſes and Numbers, by adding φι to their Nominative Singular, from whoſe End they reject ν and σ; as, ἐσχάραφι, βίηφι, θύρηφι, πόντοφι, αὐτόφι, δακρύοφι, for ἐσχαρὰ, βία, θύρα, πόντος, αὐτὸς, δάκρυον. But in the third Declenſion theſe are formed of the Genitive; as, κοτυληδὼν *coxa*, Genit. κοτυληδόνος, whence κοτυληδόνοφι: And Neuters in ος reject ο from their Genitive; as, ὄρεσφι, from Nom. ὄρος, Gen. ὄρεος, *mons*.—They alſo add ο to the *Attic* Genitive in ω; as, Gen. Ἀνδροτεῶο for ἀνδρότεω.

2. On the contrary they alſo uſe the *Doric Apocope*; as, Nom. δῶ, ἄλφι, for δῶμα, ἄλφιτον, *domus, farina*. Gen. θόαν for θόαντος. Dat. θέτι for θέτιδι. Acc. Ἀπόλλω for Ἀπόλλωνα.——They alſo put the Oblique Caſes of *Obſolete* Nouns of the third, for the *uſual* Caſes of Nouns of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion; as, ὑσμίνι from the ancient ὑσμὶν, for ὑσμίνη; διχόμηνι for διχομήνω; πρόβασι, from the obſolete πρόβας-ατος,

for προβάτοις. —— From Vocatives in αν and ων they reject ν; as, Nom. Λαοδάμας, Voc. λαοδάμα for λαοδάμαν; Nom. πλακοῦς, Voc. πλακοῦ for πλακουν.

3. They form the Dative Plural from the Dative Singular, by changing ι into εσι or εσσι; as, Dat. τοῖς Ἕλλησι or εσσι, from Dat. S. τῷ Ἕλληνι: Dat. τῷ κρέατι, τοῖς κρεάτεσι; Dat. τῷ κρέαϊ, τοῖς κρεάεσσι, and casting away α, κρέεσσι. This they take from the *Dorians* and *Æolians*, who approve of it even in Prose.

4. In Comparatives they put χερείων for χείρων, Nom. Plur. χερείονες and χέρηες. And Ῥητέρος *facilior*, for *Ionic* ῥηιων and *Attic* ῥᾴων. And μεζαλώτερος *major*, for μείζων, from μεζάλος obsolete. —— The *Æolian Poets* double Mutes by *Syncope*; thus, καππεσον for κατάπεσον.

5. In Numbers they have πρώτιστος, δεύτατος, for πρῶτος, δεύτερος, *primus*, *secundus*; and for *quatuor* τέσσαρες *common*, τέτλαρες *Atticè*, τέτλορες *Doricè*, πέσσυρες *Æolicè*, πίσυρες and πίσσυρες *Poeticè*.

6. In Verbs, after the *Ionic* manner, they insert α before α contracted; as, μηχανάασθαι for μηχανᾶσθαι *machinari*: And ω before ω if the Penultima be long, but ο if 'tis short; as, πηδάω πηδῶ *common*, πηδώω *Poeticè*; ἀντιάω ἀντιῶ *common*, ἀντιόω *Poeticè*. Whence they thus conjugate, Βοάω, βοάᾳς, βοᾷ, βοάομεν, βοάατε, βοάουσι. —— *Homer* inserts ε before ω in μεμνέωτο for μεμνῶτο, and the Augment rejected, μνῶτο or μνάοιτο, from μνάομαι. —— The *Poets* from Verbs in ω form Verbs in μι either without a Reduplication; as, φίλημι of φιλέω; or with a Reduplication; as, ἀλάω, ἄλημι, ἀλάλημι; ἀχέω, ἄχημι, ἀκάχημι. Sometimes the Reduplication is in the Middle; as, ὀνέω, ὀνίνεω, ὀνίνημι, *juvo*.

Note. There might be many other *Observations* made on the *Dialects*, but then they're such as may be better learn'd by *Use* than *Precept*. I shall therefore only add the two following Tables, and conclude.

§. 6.

§. 6. TABLES *of the* DIALECTS *in Words not reducible to Rule.*

TABLE I. The *Dialects* of PRONOUNS.

Ἐγὼ *Ego*,	Σὺ *Tu*,	Οὗ *Sui*,	Ὅστις *Quicunque*.

SING. Nom. Ἐγὼ *ego*. — But γὼ *Poeticè*; ἔγωγα *Atticè*; ἐγών, ἐγώνε, and ἐγώνγα *Doricè*; ἰώγα and ἰώγγα *Bœoticè*.

Gen. Ἐμεῦ and μεῦ — But ἐμέο, μέο, and ἐμοῖο *Ionicè*; ἐμέθεν, and ἐμέοθεν *Atticè*; ἐμεῦ and μεῦ *Dor.* and *Ionicè*.

Dat. Ἐμοὶ and μοὶ.—But ἔμοιγε *Atticè*; ἐμίν and ἐμοίνη *Doricè*.

Acc. Ἐμὲ and μὲ.—But ἔμεγε *Atticè*.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. Νῶ.—But νᾶι *Poet.* ἄμμε *Dor.*

Gen. and Dat. Νῷν.—But νῶιν and νᾶι *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. Ἡμεῖς. — But ἠμέες and ἠμεῖες *Ionicè*; ἄμες *Doricè*; ἄμμες *Æolicè*.

Gen. Ἡμῶν. — But ἠμέων and ἠμείων *Ion.* ἀμῶν *Dor.* ἀμμέων, -ων *Æolicè*.

Dat. Ἡμῖν.—But ἀμῖν *Dor.* ἄμμι and ἄμμιν *Æol.*

Acc. Ἡμᾶς.—But ἠμέας and ἠμεῖας *Ion.* ἀμᾶς and ἄμμας -ι *Æol.*

SING. Nom. Σὺ *Tu*. — But σύγε *Atticè*; τὺ, τύγε *Doricè*; and γε to all Cases.

Gen. Σεῦ.—But σεῖο, σέο *Ion.* σέοθεν, σέθεν *Att.* τυ, τευ, τειο *Dor.* σου *Æol.*

Dat. Σοὶ.—But σοίγε *Att.* τοι *Dor.* τίν, τείν, τέϊν *Poet.*

Acc. Σὲ.—But τε *Dor.* and τύ.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. Σφώ.—But σφῶϊ *Poet.* ὔμμε *Dor.* ὔμμες *Æol.*

Gen. and Dat. Σφῷν.—But σφῶιν, σῷϊ *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. Ὑμεῖς.—But ὑμέες *Ion.* ὑμεῖες *Poet.* ὔμμες *Dor.* ὔμμες *Æol.*

Gen. Ὑμῶν.—But ὑμέων and ὑμείων *Ion.* ὑμμέων and -ων *Æol.*

Dat. Ὑμῖν.—But ὑμίν *Dor.* ἴμμι and ὔμμιν *Æol.*

Acc. Ὑμᾶς.—But ὑμέας and ὑμείας *Ion.* ὔμμας and ὔμμι *Æol.*

SING. Gen. σ̃ *sui*.—But ἑο and εἱο *Ionicè*; ἑοθεν and ἕθεν *Atticè*; εὑ, εἱο, ἑοῖο *Doricè*.

Dat. οἱ. Acc. ἑ.—But ἓ and μιν or νιν, *ipsum, am, os, as*, and *ejus*. Poeticè.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. σφέ.—But σφεέ, σφωέ, σφω, *Poet.*

Gen. and Dat. σφίν and σφωῖν, *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. σφεῖς.—But σφὲς *Dor.* σφέες *Poet.*

Gen. σφῶν —But σφέων *Ion.* σφείων *Poet.*

Dat. σφίσι.—But σφιν, σφὶ, and φὶ *Poet.*

Acc. σφάς.—But σφέας, σφὲ, φὲ *Poet.*

SING. Nom. ὅϛις *quicunque.*—But ὅτις and ὅϛε *Poet.* Nom. ἥτις *quæcunque.*—But ἄτις *Dor.* Nom. ὅτι *quodcunque.*—But ὅτλι *Poet.*

Gen. ὅτινος.—But ὅτϰ *Att.* ὅτευ *Dor.* ὅτεο *Ion.* ὅτλεο *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. and Acc. ἅτινα *quæcunque.*—But ἅτλα *Att.*

Gen. ὥντινων.—But ὅτων *Att.* ὁτέων *Ion.*

Dat. οἵϛισι.—But ὁτέοισι *Ion.*

TABLE II. The *Dialects* of ΕΙ'ΜΙ *Sum.*

IND. Præſ. Sing. Εἰμὶ *ſum.*—But ἔμμι *Doricè*; ἤμι *Æolicè.* Εἰϛ vel εἶ, *es.*—But ἔει *Poeticè*; ἔη *Atticè*; ἔεις *Ionicè.* Ἐϛί *eſt.*—But ἐντί *Dor.*—Plural. Ἐσμὲν *ſumus.*—But εἰμὲν, ἐμὲν *Poet.* εἰμές *Dor.* Ἐϛὲ *eſtis.*—But ἔτε *Poet.* Εἰσί *ſunt.*—But ἐντι *Dor.* ἔντι *Æol.* ἔαϑι *Ion.*

IMPERF. Sing. Ἦν *eram.*—But ἦα, ἔην, ἔσκον, and ἔον *Dor.* ἔα *Ion.* ἦ *Att.* Ἦϛ *eras.*—But ἦσθα *Æol.* ἔησθα, ἔης, ἧς, ἔσκες *Poet.* Ἦ or ἦν *erat.*—But ἦϛ, ἔην, ἦμν, ἦεν *Dor.* ἔσκε *Poet.* Dual. Ἦτον.—ἦϛον, ἔϛον, and ἔτον *Poet.* Ἤτην.—But ἄϛην *Poet.* Plur. Ἦμεν *eramus.*—But ἦμις *Dor.* ἔμεν *Poet.* Ἦτε *eratis.*—But ἔτε *Poet.* Ἦσαν or ἦν *erant.*—But ἔσαν, ἔσσαν, ἔσκον *Poet.*

The *Ionians* have an Aor. 2. Ἔον, ἔες, &c. The Pluperfect, ἤμην, ἧσο, ἧτο, &c. is not alter'd by Dialects. But for ἦντο *fuerant*, is ἔατο, *Ion.* ἔᾶτο *Poet.*

FUT. Ἔσομαι *ero.*—But ἔσσομαι *Poet.* ἐσεῦμαι *Dor.*

IMPERATIVE. Ἔσο *ſis.*—But ἔσσο *Poet.* Ἔϛω *ſit.*—But ἤτω *Dor.*

OPTAT. Præſ. Εἴην *ſim.*—But ἔοιμι *Poet.* Fut. Ἐσοίμην *fuero.*—But ἐσσοίμην *Poet.*

SUBJUNCT. Ὦ *ſim.*—But ἔω *Ion.* εἴω *Poet.* ἦϛ *ſis.*—But ἦσθα *Æol.* ἔης and εἴης *Ion.* ἦ *ſit.*—But ἦσι, ἔῃ, ἔῃτι *Ion.* εἴη, εἴησι *Poet.* Ὦμεν *ſimus.*—But ὦμες *Dor.* εἴωμεν, εἴομεν *Poet.*

INFINIT. Εἶναι *eſſe.*—But ἔμεναι *Att.* ἔμμεναι *Æol.* ἔμεν *Ion.* ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμες *Dor.*

PARTICIPLE. ὤν.—But ἐὼν, ἔοντος *Ion.* εἷς, ἕντος, *Æol.* Οὖσα.—But ἐοῦσα *Ion.* ἐῦσα, ἰοῖσα, and ἔεισσα *Dor.*

FINIS.

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